



REGIONAL STATISTICS

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- For further information about these statistics, contact Will Blythe on Canberra 02 6205 0032, or Zoe Rivers on Canberra 02 6207 0286, or refer to the back page of this publication

NOTES

Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory presents a summary of the latest available key statistics, at the time of preparation, for each of the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), including Queanbeyan City and Yarralumla (Part A).

Table 1 contains data at the Statistical Subdivision (SSD) level for the ACT and also for the Queanbeyan SSD. The SSD of the ACT equate with the town centre districts, and the statistical data for Queanbeyan SSD equates with the Queanbeyan City and Yarralumla (Part A) SLAs.

Tables 2 to 9 contain SLA data within each of the subdivisions of Canberra. The SLAs equate to suburbs in the ACT, the Queanbeyan City Council area and Yarralumla (Part A). A map, indicating the area which each subdivision comprises, precedes the data.

Page 64 shows a map of all the SLAs of the ACT.

Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory draws extensively on information provided through the generous cooperation of the ACT Government and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated, for without it, the wide range of statistics published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) would not be available.

In this edition the following new series have been included:

- estimated households;
- social security recipients; and
- taxation statistics.

The data contained in this publication represents only a sample of the full range of statistics available from the ABS. For further information about ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

Kl	Kilolitres (100 litres)
Ml	Megalitres (100 kilolitres)
MWh	MegaWatt hours
n.a	Not available
n.p.	Not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
p	Preliminary
r	revised
.	Not applicable
—	Nil or less than half the final digit shown

Dalma Jacobs
Regional Director
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MAIN FEATURES

AREA

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) covers an area of some 2,352 square kilometres, comprising 0.3% of the total area of New South Wales and 0.03% of Australia.

POPULATION DENSITY

At 30 June 1997, the total population density of the ACT was 131 people per square kilometre which was the highest population density of any Australian State or Territory. Woden Valley statistical subdivision had the highest population density in the ACT (1,136 people per square kilometre) however when only the urban area within each subdivision was considered, Weston Creek–Stromlo had the highest density (1,554 people per square kilometre). Queanbeyan SSD had a population density of 19 people per square kilometre.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

At 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the ACT was 308,411, an increase of 400 (0.1%) since 30 June 1997. Over the 1997–98 period the only statistical subdivision (SSD) to record population growth was the Gungahlin–Hall area, that was up 1,575 persons or 10.8%. The growth in Gungahlin–Hall was due to further expansion of the new suburbs of Amaroo, Ngunnawal and Nicholls. Population declines were experienced in all other ACT SSD's: Weston Creek–Stromlo (down 336 or 1.4%), Belconnen (down 213 or 0.3%), Tuggeranong (down 202 or 0.2%), South Canberra (down 168 or 0.7%), Woden Valley (down 131 or 0.4%), and North Canberra (down 120 or 0.3%).

At 30 June 1998, Queanbeyan SSD had an estimated resident population of 38,078 people, an increase of 396 (1.1%) on the previous year.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The population of the ACT is continuing to age, following the national trend. Over the last five years there has been a small decline in the population aged 0–14 years (decreased 2%), whereas the population aged 15–64 years has increased by 6% and the number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 22%.

At 30 June 1997, the population aged 0–14 years was 66,843 persons (21.6% of the ACT population), compared with 65,400 persons (30.6%) 20 years ago. The suburbs with the highest proportion of children aged 0–14 years were all in the recently developed subdivision of Tuggeranong. The lowest proportions of the population under 15 years were in Acton (0.9%), due to the large student population in this suburb, and Phillip (5.1%), related to the large young adult population living in medium to high density dwellings in this suburb. Queanbeyan SSD had a high proportion of 0–14 year olds with 22.9% falling in that age group.

The population aged 15–24 years was 53,400 persons or 17.2% of the population of the ACT as at 30 June 1997, compared to 39,700 persons (18.6%) 20 years ago. The suburbs with the highest proportion of people aged 15–24 years were those with institutions attracting these people, for example, Acton (81.3%), Duntroon (72.4%) and Bruce (43.0%). Belconnen Town Centre (42.8%) has a large amount of medium to high density dwellings, attracting young adults without children. Many of the newly developed suburbs in Tuggeranong had low proportions of people

AGE DISTRIBUTION *continued*

in the 15–24 years age group. The older and more established suburbs in Canberra's centre such as Downer, Watson, Hackett and Narrabundah also had lower proportions of this age group.

The 65 years and over age group was 23,048 persons or 7.4% of the total population of the ACT as at June 1997, compared with 6,800 (3.2%) 20 years ago. During this period, the number of people aged over 85 years grew from 400 persons in 1977 to 1,800 persons in 1997. The largest proportion of the population aged 65 years and over were in the older suburbs of Canberra. This may be attributed to people who moved to these suburbs earlier in their life and have remained living in those suburbs as they have aged. Very low proportions of people aged over 65 years were recorded for all suburbs in Tuggeranong and Gungahlin. Most of the suburbs in Belconnen had very low proportions of people aged over 65 years, except in areas where retirement villages or nursing homes are available. Queanbeyan SSD had a relatively low proportion in this age group with 7.7% of persons being aged 65 years and over.

MEDIAN AGE

The median age of the estimated resident population of the ACT at 30 June 1997 was 31.6 years, an increase of 6.2 years in the last 20 years, 3.2 years in the last 10 years and 0.3 years since 30 June 1996. However, the ACT has a younger population than for Australia as a whole, being 2.7 years lower than the Australian median age of 34.3 years. The highest median age among subdivisions was in South Canberra (36.8 years), followed by Woden Valley (36.6 years) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (36.2 years), North Canberra (32.2 years). Queanbeyan SSD had a median age of 31.8 years.

VITAL STATISTICS

In 1997, 4,208 births (2,132 boys and 2,076 girls), were registered to women whose usual residence was in the ACT, a 4.1% decrease over the number registered in 1996 (4,388). The sex ratio at birth (the number of male births per 100 female births) was 102.7. Tuggeranong recorded the greatest number of births in the ACT (1,502 births or 36.8% of total births), followed by Belconnen (1,023 births or 24.3%).

In 1997 there were 1,334 deaths (663 males and 671 females) recorded in the ACT, a 3.9% increase over the number registered in 1996 (1,294). The sex ratio at death (the number of male deaths per 100 female deaths) was 98.8. Belconnen recorded the highest number of deaths in the ACT (313 deaths or 23.5% of total deaths), followed by North Canberra (260 deaths or 19.5%), and South Canberra (242 deaths or 18.1%).

In 1997, Queanbeyan SSD had a natural increase of 415, caused by 591 births and 176 deaths.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

The 1996 Census data indicates that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (2,898 persons) accounts for only a small proportion of the total population in the ACT, an estimated 0.97% in 1996. The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Indigenous population has been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1996 the estimated growth rate was 79.3% for the Indigenous population compared to 6.7% for the total ACT population. This could be partially explained by a greater propensity for persons to identify as Indigenous.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION *continued*

Tuggeranong (32.3%) accounted for the largest proportion of the Indigenous population in the ACT, followed by Belconnen (22.3%), North Canberra (14.1%), South Canberra (11.8%), Woden Valley (9.8%), Weston Creek (7.3%) and Gungahlin–Hall (2.2%).

There were 749 people from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent residing in Queanbeyan SSD at the time of the 1996 Census. This represents an increase of 38.7% or 209 people since the 1991 Census.

FAMILY TYPES AND RELATIONSHIPS IN HOUSEHOLD

Members of couple families with children made up just over 57% (156,891) of all persons in the ACT at the time of the 1996 Census (excluding visitors and persons in non-private dwellings). There were wide differences between SSDs, the highest proportions were in Tuggeranong (67.8%), Belconnen (59.7%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (57.6%) while the lowest proportions were in North Canberra (37.9%) and South Canberra (42.6%). Conversely couple families without children were significant in North Canberra (22.0%), South Canberra (21.7%) and Woden Valley (21.4%), whilst less significant in Tuggeranong (12.9%) and Belconnen (15.3%). Overall, North Canberra and South Canberra also had the highest proportions of one parent families, group household members and lone persons.

The breakdown of family and household types for Queanbeyan SSD were similar to that of Canberra as a whole with Queanbeyan having a slightly higher proportion of lone persons and members of couple families without children.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

On Census night, August 6 1996, the ACT had a labour force of 161,214 persons and an unemployment rate of 7.3% (or 11,799 persons looking for work). Of these people 70.8% (or 8,349) were looking for full-time work, with the remaining 20.2% (or 3,450) looking for part-time work only. There were an additional 64,418 persons not in the labour force.

North Canberra recorded the highest unemployment rate of 9.7% (or 1,974 persons) followed by Belconnen 8.0% (3,637 persons), South Canberra 7.3% (849 persons) and Woden Valley 6.9% (1,180 persons). Woden Valley contained the highest proportion of those unemployed persons looking for full-time work (74.0% or 873 persons), followed by Tuggeranong (73.2% or 2,132 persons), Gungahlin–Hall (73.0% or 300 persons) and Weston–Creek Stromlo (72.1% or 588).

The Queanbeyan SSD had a labour force of 19,044 persons and recorded an unemployment rate of 7.8% (or 1,490) on Census night 1996. Of those persons defined as unemployed, 1,178 (79.1%) were looking for full-time work, with the remainder searching for part-time work only.

DWELLING STRUCTURE

Between 1991 and 1996 the number of total occupied private dwellings in the Australian Capital Territory increased from 92,716 to 106,686, an increase of 15.1% (or 13,970). The number of people counted in occupied dwellings increased by 6.8% (or 18,362). Consequently, the average number of people per occupied dwelling declined, from an average occupancy rate of 2.9 to 2.7 people per dwelling.

DWELLING STRUCTURE

continued

The bulk of this increase occurred in Tuggeranong (up 6,641 or 30.4%), followed by the new development area of Gunghalin–Hall (up 4,443), Belconnen (up 1,377 or 5.1%) and South Canberra (up 663 or 8.0%). Belconnen (28,553), Tuggeranong (28,499), North Canberra (14,460) and Woden Valley (12,789) contained the largest number of dwellings.

Tuggeranong recorded the highest proportion of separate house dwellings (87.2%), followed by Weston Creek–Stromlo (84.2%), Belconnen (81.3%), Queanbeyan (69.2%), Gunghalin–Hall (69.0%), Woden Valley (68.8%), North Canberra (65.7%) and South Canberra (61.5%).

TENURE TYPE

The 1996 Census indicated that the levels of home ownership or purchasing varied between SSD's. The newer SSDs tended to have higher levels of purchasing although the older SSDs also had higher levels of ownership , the level for Tuggeranong was 72.0% and Gunghalin–Hall, 71.9% while for North Canberra it was 47.9% and South Canberra, 50.7%. The figure for owner/purchasers in Queanbeyan SSD was 63.4%.

The SSDs containing the largest proportion of rented dwellings were North Canberra (47.1%), South Canberra (43.1%), Woden Valley (35.8%), Queanbeyan (32.0%), Gungahlin–Hall (25.3%) and Tuggeranong (25.0%).

SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENTS

At June 1998 there were 62,032 social security recipients in the ACT (26% of the total population aged 15 years and over). The SSD with the highest number of social security recipients was Tuggeranong (17,958), followed closely by Belconnen (17,145). Of the total population aged 15 years and over in the ACT, Woden Valley had the highest dependency ratio (apart from ACT Balance) with 29% receiving social security, whilst Tuggeranong and North Canberra also had a high social security dependency ratios, both at 28%.

Belconnen had the highest number of labour market recipients (3,015) followed by Tuggeranong (2,325 persons). The majority of labour market recipients in all SSDs were receiving Newstart allowance, Belconnen recording the highest number of Newstart recipients 2,861 or 95% of total labour market recipients.

Belconnen had the highest number of age pension recipients (3,372), however North Canberra and South Canberra had the highest proportion of aged pensioners with one third of all welfare recipients in these areas receiving the age pension. Gungahlin–Hall had the lowest proportion of age pension recipients with only 302 age pensioners (11% of the total social security recipients for the Gungahlin–Hall SSD). This figure reflects the young age of the Gungahlin population with only 2.2% of residents over the age of 65 years.

At 30 June 1998 there were 9,174 people in Queanbeyan SSD receiving social security, of these 2,190 were Age pension recipients and 1,564 total labour market recipients. Queanbeyan SSD had the highest social security dependency ratio of all the SSD's analysed at 32%.

According to the Australian Tax Office (ATO) data the total number of taxable incomes in the ACT in 1995–96 was 157,840. Over 50% of these taxable incomes were found in Belconnen (43,583) and Tuggeranong (43,188). The newly developed area of Gungahlin–Hall had a small number of taxable incomes at 7,120.

There were 23,130 non-taxable incomes in the ACT in 1995–96. The majority of these were found in the SSDs of Belconnen (6,888) and Tuggeranong (5,703). Gungahlin–Hall had the least number of non-taxables (762 incomes) (apart from ACT Balance), with South Canberra also recording a low number of non-taxable incomes at 1,648.

The mean taxable income was \$34,791 for the ACT in 1995–96. South Canberra had the highest mean taxable income at \$41,495 followed by Woden Valley at \$37,024. The lowest mean taxable income was recorded in Gungahlin–Hall SSD (\$32,661).

In Queanbeyan there were 16,606 taxable incomes and 2,689 non-taxable incomes in the same year. Queanbeyan recorded a lower mean taxable income than any SSD in the ACT at \$31,495.

At September 1998, there were 13,921 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT. Just over 66% of these businesses were small businesses employing less than five people, 18% employing between 5 to 9 people and 8% employing between 10 to 19 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Property and business services (3,544 businesses or 25%), Retail trade (2,456 or 18%), Construction (1,445 or 10%), and Health and community services (1,264 or 9%) reported the highest number of businesses as at September 1998. The Government sector continues to be the largest employer in the ACT with 71 Government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more wage and salary wage earners and 38 employing between 50 to 99 wage and salary earners.

The majority of businesses were located in South Canberra (3,325 businesses or 23.9%), North Canberra (2,958 or 21.2%), Belconnen (2,529 or 18.2%), Tuggeranong (2,121 or 15.2%) and Woden Valley (1,579 or 11.4%). Gungahlin–Hall had the largest percentage increase in the number of businesses (18.2%), and also the largest increase in the number of businesses (93). In 1998 all ACT SSD's recorded an increase in the number of employing businesses when compared to the numbers in 1997.

At September 1998, there were 1,726 businesses in the Queanbeyan SSD. Just over 63% (1,089) were small businesses employing less than five people, 16% employing between 5 to 9 people, and 8% employing between 10 to 19 people. Retail trade (267 businesses or 15.5%), Construction (249 or 14.4%), Property and business services (240 or 13.9%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (232 or 13.4%), and Manufacturing (152 or 8.8%) recorded the highest number of businesses registered in Queanbeyan SSD as at September 1998. The majority of business locations in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector were found within the Yarralumla (Part A) SLA.

EMPLOYING BUSINESSES

continued

Comparable Business Register data at SLA (suburb) level are available on request as a statistical consultancy (see explanatory notes).

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The 1996 Census indicates that 25.5% or 38,156 of persons residing in the ACT were employed in the Government administration and defence industry. The Retailing industry accounted for a further 11.4% or 17,045, followed by Property and business services (10.7% or 16,029), Education (8.9% or 13,320) and Health and community services (7.9% or 11,885).

Government administration and defence was the largest employer for all SSDs in the ACT, with the highest being in North Canberra (31.2%) and the lowest being in Belconnen (23.7%). Property and business services and Retail trade were the second or third largest employers by industry type for all SSD's in the ACT, with the exception of North Canberra and Woden Valley where Education accounted for the second (11.4%) and third (10.3%) largest employer respectively.

The industry of largest employment in Queanbeyan SSD was also Government administration and defence, accounting for 16.5% (2,899) of the workforce. Retail trade and Property and business services employed a further 12.6% (2,213) and 10.5% (1,835) respectively.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

The 1996 Census indicates that 25.3% or 37,857 persons residing in the ACT were employed as professionals. Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers accounted for a further 18.5% or 27,645 people, followed by Associate professionals (12.2% or 18,261 people), Managers and administrators (11.7% or 17,547 people) and Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (8.6% or 12,911 people).

In Queanbeyan SSD 18.1% or 3,173 persons were employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, 14.2% or 2,491 persons were employed as professionals, 13.7% or 2,406 were employed as Tradespersons or related workers and 13.6% or 2,385 were employed as Associate professionals.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Significant changes have been made to the Survey of Tourist Accommodation, see explanatory notes for details.

For the year 1997–98, there were 49 hotel, motel and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units available for tourists in the ACT. The room occupancy rate for 1997–98 was 61.5%. Takings from these establishments were \$92.1 million. There were 22 establishments located in both North Canberra and South Canberra, each subdivision comprising 45% of all establishments in the ACT.

In the Queanbeyan SSD for the year 1997–98, there were 17 hotel, motel and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units available for tourists.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Results from the October 1997 Motor Vehicle Census indicated 179,686 vehicles in the ACT. There were 154,646 passenger vehicles, representing 86.1% of all vehicles registered for road use. Light commercial vehicles accounted for a further 8.8% of vehicles; motor cycles for 3.1%; trucks for 1.6%; and buses for less than 1%.

In October 1997, Belconnen had the highest proportion of motor vehicles (26.9%), followed by Tuggeranong (25.3%), North Canberra (13.7%), Woden Valley (11.7%), South Canberra (9.2%), Weston Creek–Stromlo (8.4%) and Gungahlin–Hall (4.6%).

Queanbeyan SSD recorded 19,225 motor vehicles on register in October 1997.

BUILDING APPROVALS

During 1997–98 there were 2,697 buildings approved in the ACT, a decrease of 529 (16.4%) from 1996–97. The majority of building approvals occurred in Gungahlin–Hall (24.1%), followed by Tuggeranong (22.9%), Belconnen (18.1%), South Canberra (11.2%), North Canberra (11.1%), Woden Valley (8.2%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (4.4%).

The value of building approvals in the ACT was \$455.3 million, down \$102.2 million (18.3%) from the previous year. Gungahlin–Hall had the highest value of building approvals at \$111.8 million (24.6%), followed by Woden Valley \$90.3 million (19.8%), North Canberra \$70.4 million (15.5%), Tuggeranong \$59.2 million (13.0%), Belconnen \$58.0 million (12.7%) South Canberra \$52.9 million (11.6%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo \$12.8 million (4.4%).

During 1997–98 there were 1,396 dwelling units created in the ACT, a decrease of 561 (28.7%) from 1996–97. The majority of dwelling units created occurred in Gungahlin–Hall (49.8%), followed by Tuggeranong (14.6%), Belconnen (14.3%), North Canberra (12.2%), South Canberra (3.6%), Woden Valley (3.4%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (2.1%).

The value of building approvals in Queanbeyan SSD increased from \$40.2 million in 1996–97 to \$40.5 in 1997–98 (up 0.8%). The number of dwelling units created also rose (up 2.1%) to 248, whilst the number of building approvals remained the same as 1996–97 at 383.

EDUCATION

In 1998, there were 3,952 enrolments in 81 government preschools in the ACT, consisting of 2,040 (51.6%) males and 1,912 (48.3%) females. Over the last 12 months, preschool enrolments declined by 304 (7.6%) students. Tuggeranong had the highest number of preschool enrolments accounting for 39.9% (1,586) of all government preschool enrolments. Belconnen accounted for 23.3% (926 students), Woden Valley (9.0%), North Canberra (8.4%), South Canberra (6.8%), Weston Creek–Stromlo (6.3%) and Gungahlin–Hall (6.1%).

In August 1997, the ACT Government school system had 99 schools with 39,099 students enrolled (20,058 males and 19,041 females), accounting for 62.0% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This represented a 2.1% (841 students) decrease since August 1996 when 39,940 students were enrolled. Primary schools accounted for 54.9% of all enrolments, while

high school and secondary college enrolments accounted for 27.9% and 16.2% respectively. Tuggeranong (30.6%) and Belconnen (28.0%) had the highest proportion of enrolments, followed by North Canberra (11.4%), South Canberra (9.9%), Woden Valley (9.7%), Weston Creek–Stromlo (6.9%) and Gungahlin–Hall (2.3%).

In 1998, the ACT non-government school system had 39 schools with 23,954 students enrolled, accounting for 38.0% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This represents a 10.6% (2291 students) increase from 1997 when 21,663 students were enrolled in the non-government system. As a percentage of non-government enrolments, Catholic schools had 75.8%, followed by Anglican schools (17.0%) and other non-government schools (7.2%). South Canberra (25.8%) and Tuggeranong (24.5%) had the largest number of non-government students, followed by Belconnen (17.3%), North Canberra (14.3%), Woden Valley (11.9%), Weston Creek–Stromlo (3.6%) and Gungahlin–Hall (1.8%).

In 1998, there were 5,252 student enrolments for schools in Queanbeyan SSD. Of these, 4,579 students (87.2%) were enrolled in 10 government schools with the remaining 673 (12.8%) in one non-government primary school. In Yarrowlumla (Part A) there were 556 student enrolments, all of whom attended the four government schools in that SLA.

OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE

In the 12 months to June 1998 there were 40,537 offences reported to or becoming known to police in the ACT, representing a decrease of 1,429 (3.4%) offences on 1996–97. For the ACT increases were experienced in robbery and extortion, and property damage and environmental offences. There were decreases in the number of offences against the person, burglary, fraud and other offences of theft, against good order and other offences.

Belconnen recorded the largest increase in the number of offences reported or becoming known to police, rising 1,404 (or 10.0%), followed by Weston Creek–Stromlo up 2,444 (or 17.6%) and Tuggeranong up 101 (or 1.4%). All other SSDs recorded decreases, North Canberra (down 10.0%), Woden Valley (down 6.0%), South Canberra (down 17.1%), Gungahlin–Hall (down 17.3%) and ACT Balance (down 4.4%).

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continue to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for the majority of offences in all SSDs. Property damage and environmental offences were the second most numerous offence type reported in all SSDs except North Canberra where offences against good order ranked second highest.

Although North Canberra recorded the highest incidence of most offences in 1997–98, this category also included offences which occurred within the Territory where specific location was not listed. In North Canberra, there were 708 (30.8%) offences against the person, Tuggeranong recorded 463 (20.1%), Belconnen 422 (18.4%), and South Canberra 295 (12.8%). There were 74 reported cases of robbery and extortion in North Canberra (31.6%), 43 (18.4%) in South Canberra and 40 (17.1%) in Woden Valley. Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft was also highest in North Canberra 6,549 (27.6%), Belconnen 5,579 (23.5%),

OFFENCES REPORTED OR
BECOMING KNOWN TO
POLICE *continued*

Tuggeranong 3,829 (16.2%) and South Canberra 3,189 (13.5%). Property damage and environmental offences were highest in Belconnen 2,232 (27.9%), Tuggeranong 1618 (20.3%), North Canberra 1,583 (19.8%), South Canberra 1,113 (13.9%). Offences against good order were also highest in North Canberra 2,121 (53.3%), Tuggeranong 555 (14.0%), South Canberra 545 (13.7%), Belconnen 408 (10.3%).

Over the calendar year 1997 the number of offences reported or becoming known to police in the Queanbeyan SSD rose 314 (or 9.0%) to 3,817. This increase was largely a result of a 19.2% (or 309) rise in the number of burglary, fraud and other offences of theft.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS

There was a total of 45,075 hospital separations from ACT Public Hospitals in 1997–98, a decrease of 23.6% from the 59,017 separations recorded in 1995–96. Belconnen residents (12,012 or 26.6%) represented the largest number of hospital separations in 1997–98, followed by Tuggeranong (11,962 or 26.5%), North Canberra (6,343 or 14.1%), Woden Valley (5,368 or 11.9%), South Canberra (3,717 or 8.2%), Weston Creek (3,456 or 7.7%) and Gungahlin–Hall (2,172 or 4.8%). Queanbeyan Public Hospital also recorded a 0.8% increase in 1995–96, with hospital separations rising from 2,252 in 1994–95 to 2,271 in 1995–96. Within the Queanbeyan SSD, Queanbeyan City residents (2,091 or 92.1%) made up the bulk of hospital separations with the remaining 180 (or 7.9%) residents of Yarralumla (Part A).

In 1997–98 diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract was the most common reason for hospitalisation in the ACT accounting for 16.7% of hospital separations, followed by diseases and disorders of the digestive system (10.8%), pregnancy, childbirth and peurperium (9.6%), diseases and disorders of newborn and other neonates (7.2%) and neoplastic disorders (7.0%). Over the 1995–96 period the majority of Queanbeyan Hospital separations were due to pregnancy, childbirth and peurperium (497 or 21.9%), diseases and disorders of the digestive system (282 or 12.4%), diseases and disorders of the circulatory system (241 or 10.6%), diseases and disorders of the respiratory system (218 or 9.6%) and diseases and disorders of the musculoskeletal system (146 or 6.4%).

CHAPTER 1

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

1.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS— AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



1.2

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Particulars	North Canberra(a)	Belconnen(b)	Woden Valley	Weston Creek- Stromlo(c)	Tuggeranong
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	207	130	29	104	162
Population density 30 June 1997 (persons/sq km)					
Urban area	(f) 900	(g) 1 330	1 147	(h) 1 554	(i) 1 409
Total area	188	656	1 147	237	558
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1997p (no.)					
Males	19 486	42 198	16 307	12 167	44 725
Females	19 398	43 004	16 505	12 496	45 394
Persons	38 884	85 202	32 812	24 663	90 119
Age distribution p (no.)					
0–4 years	1 943	5 499	1 785	1 312	8 667
5–14 years	3 526	12 223	3 890	3 216	17 364
15–19 years	3 219	7 934	2 134	1 974	7 061
20–54 years	22 020	48 157	17 353	13 536	50 388
55–64 years	3 063	6 216	3 790	2 465	3 848
65 years or more	5 113	5 173	3 860	2 160	2 791
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (no.)	38 661	84 712	32 623	24 521	89 600
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (no.)	38 541	84 499	32 492	24 185	89 398
Growth 1993–98 (%)	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-1.6	0.9
Growth 1997–98p (%)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-1.4	-0.2
Estimated resident households, 30 June 1996 (no.)	15 361	29 900	13 544	9 191	29 476
Census of Population and Housing, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons of indigenous origin (no.)	408	647	283	213	937
Family Type and relationship in household (no.)					
Couple family with children	11 449	46 069	14 769	12 858	56 739
Couple family without children	6 642	11 776	6 243	4 060	10 803
One parent family	3 557	8 653	2 740	2 416	9 109
Group household member	3 352	4 064	1 413	850	2 094
Lone person	4 466	5 112	3 571	1 784	3 863
Other(m)	752	1 431	517	347	1 070
Total(n)	30 218	77 105	29 253	22 315	83 678
Labour force status					
Employed persons (no.)					
Employee	17 357	39 462	14 897	11 787	40 742
Employer	235	563	271	182	590
Own account worker	639	1 404	627	511	1 532
Contributing family worker	100	199	90	62	164
Unemployed persons					
Looking for full-time work (no.)	1 298	2 541	873	588	2 132
Looking for part-time work (no.)	676	1 096	307	228	782
Not in the labour force (no.)	11 582	17 559	8 202	5 197	13 708
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	8.0	6.9	6.1	6.3
Employed persons by industry (no.)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	115	61	64	124
Mining	11	23	10	6	33
Manufacturing	496	1 149	493	365	1 785
Electricity, gas and water supply	29	121	40	31	143
Construction	451	2 041	670	507	2 491
Wholesale trade	276	922	328	275	1 517
Retail trade	1 525	5 172	1 502	1 518	5 626
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 293	2 320	668	509	1 490
Transport and storage	440	1 250	424	398	1 516

For footnotes see end of table.

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1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS—continued

Particulars	South Canberra	Gungahlin– Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	87	91	1 544	2 352	1 981	4 333
Population density 30 June 1997 (persons/sq km)						
Urban area	(j) 557	(k) 707	—	(l) 1 116	550	1 666
Total area	267	162	—	132	19	80
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)						
Males	11 399	7 199	180	153 661	18 938	172 599
Females	11 711	7 473	152	156 133	18 744	174 877
Persons	23 110	14 672	332	309 794	37 682	347 476
Age distribution p (no.)						
0–4 years	1 110	1 540	25	21 881	2 986	24 873
5–14 years	2 684	2 010	49	44 962	5 625	50 587
15–19 years	1 653	834	21	24 830	2 588	27 418
20–54 years	12 175	9 459	186	173 274	20 692	193 966
55–64 years	1 873	510	34	21 799	2 876	24 675
65 years or more	3 615	319	17	23 048	2 915	25 963
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (no.)	22 976	14 588	330	308 011	37 682	347 476
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (no.)	22 808	16 163	325	308 411	38 078	346 489
Growth 1993–98 (%)	0.3	34.3	-2.5	0.6	1.4	0.7
Growth 1997–98p (%)	-0.7	10.8	-1.5	0.1	1.0	0.3
Estimated resident households, 30 June 1996 (no.)	9 498	4 737	126	111 833	14 169	126 002
Census of Population and Housing, 6 Aug 1996						
Persons of indigenous origin (no.)	342	65	3	2 898	749	3 647
Family Type and relationship in household (no.)						
Couple family with children	8 110	6 754	152	156 891	19 326	176 217
Couple family without children	4 127	2 380	56	46 086	6 110	52 196
One parent family	2 342	1 035	19	29 861	3 398	33 259
Group household member	1 405	575	14	13 767	914	14 681
Lone person	2 723	810	23	22 353	3 445	25 798
Other(m)	312	259	6	4 689	496	5 185
Total(n)	19 019	11 813	270	273 647	33 689	307 336
Labour force status						
Employed persons (no.)						
Employee	9 939	6 771	146	141 101	16 189	157 290
Employer	279	87	5	2 212	367	2 579
Own account worker	422	237	9	5 381	855	6 236
Contributing family worker	67	34	5	721	138	859
Unemployed persons						
Looking for full-time work (no.)	604	300	9	8 349	1 178	9 527
Looking for part-time work (no.)	245	111	6	3 450	312	3 762
Not in the labour force (no.)	6 458	1 645	71	64 418	7 942	72 360
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	5.5	8.6	7.3	7.8	7.4
Employed persons by industry (no.)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71	27	30	581	348	929
Mining	9	6	—	96	56	152
Manufacturing	387	237	5	4 920	1 329	6 249
Electricity, gas and water supply	16	17	—	405	107	512
Construction	330	442	6	6 936	1 486	8 422
Wholesale trade	222	221	3	3 762	1 012	4 774
Retail trade	885	807	16	17 046	2 213	19 259
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	624	353	5	7 269	735	8 004
Transport and storage	348	237	4	4 621	764	5 385

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

Particulars	North Canberra(a)	Belconnen(b)	Woden Valley	Weston Creek- Stromlo(c)	Tuggeranong
Employed persons by industry (no.)—continued					
Communication services	204	720	170	167	824
Finance and insurance	297	1 145	365	235	1 385
Property and business services	2 008	4 321	1 790	1 353	4 185
Government administration and defence	5 728	9 845	4 222	3 240	10 468
Education	2 088	4 160	1 636	1 201	2 768
Health and community services	1 168	2 958	1 635	1 145	3 710
Cultural and recreational services	827	1 498	459	380	1 045
Personal and other services	637	1 812	629	531	1 941
Non-classifiable economic units	66	151	83	57	251
Not stated	699	1 900	703	553	1 728
Total	18 333	41 623	15 888	12 535	43 030
Employed persons by occupation (no.)					
Managers and administrators	3 178	4 151	2 014	1 450	4 378
Professionals	5 693	10 003	4 971	3 262	8 668
Associate professionals	1 983	5 034	1 880	1 477	5 553
Tradespersons and related workers	1 074	3 675	1 013	963	4 358
Advanced clerical and service workers	411	1 288	508	371	1 426
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	2 919	8 044	2 657	2 377	8 689
Intermediate production and transport workers	497	1 649	506	530	2 234
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1 244	4 048	1 113	1 138	4 109
Labourers and related workers	673	2 039	505	487	1 958
Inadequately described	243	721	326	216	775
Not stated	418	976	393	271	879
Total	18 333	41 628	15 886	12 542	43 027
Dwelling structure of private occupied dwellings (no.)					
Separate dwelling	9 493	23 223	8 790	7 371	24 843
Other dwelling	4 822	5 064	3 919	1 316	3 430
Total(o)	14 459	28 553	12 786	8 759	28 497
Tenure type of private occupied dwellings (no.)					
Owner/purchaser	6 925	19 067	7 666	6 184	20 526
Renter	6 818	8 484	4 573	2 188	7 131
Other, rent free, life tenure and not stated	718	1 002	550	387	843
Total	14 461	28 553	12 789	8 759	28 500
Social security recipients, 30 June 1998					
Labour Market recipients					
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 789	2 861	962	684	2 180
Youth training allowance (no.)	48	78	26	16	80
Mature age allowance (no.)	46	76	38	35	65
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 883	3 015	1 026	735	2 325
Other recipients					
Age pension (no.)	3 096	3 372	1 989	1 299	2 138
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	9 182	17 145	6 014	4 590	17 958
Social security dependency ratio (%)	27.5	25.0	29.0	23.0	28.0
Taxation statistics, 1995–96					
Taxable incomes (no.)	19 627	43 583	18 556	13 811	43 188
Non-taxable incomes (no.)	3 535	6 888	2 578	2 017	5 703
Mean taxable income (\$)	34 125	33 578	37 024	34 989	33 791
Employing businesses, Sept 1997(q)(s)					
Counts of locations by type of employment size (no.)					
n.a.	5	8	—	3	1
Less than 5	1 747	1 783	1 060	551	1 642
5–9	577	408	280	98	259
10–19	309	170	117	47	114
20–49	173	96	69	23	65
50–99	73	30	27	3	21
100+	74	34	26	4	19
Employing businesses	2 958	2 529	1 579	729	2 121

For footnotes see end of table.

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1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS—continued

Particulars	South Canberra	Gungahlin– Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD
Employed persons by industry (no.)—continued						
Communication services	90	149	3	2 330	381	2 711
Finance and insurance	178	224	—	3 835	383	4 218
Property and business services	1 515	843	13	16 029	1 835	17 864
Government administration and defence	2 937	1 705	10	38 156	2 899	41 055
Education	936	488	43	13 320	1 036	14 356
Health and community services	836	427	5	11 885	1 166	13 051
Cultural and recreational services	403	278	3	4 897	509	5 406
Personal and other services	431	320	6	6 309	835	7 144
Non-classifiable economic units	47	34	—	690	175	865
Not stated	444	307	13	6 348	287	6 635
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 709</i>	<i>7 122</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>149 420</i>	<i>17 556</i>	<i>166 976</i>
Employed persons by occupation (no.)						
Managers and administrators	1 756	598	21	17 547	1 516	19 063
Professionals	3 629	1 592	45	37 857	2 491	40 348
Associate professionals	1 340	986	14	18 261	2 385	20 646
Tradespersons and related workers	535	779	11	12 407	2 406	14 813
Advanced clerical and service workers	380	220	—	4 605	670	5 275
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 435	1 506	23	27 645	3 173	30 818
Intermediate production and transport workers	255	273	19	5 960	1 410	7 370
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	666	587	6	12 911	1 587	14 498
Labourers and related workers	311	316	14	6 304	1 397	7 701
Inadequately described	176	128	3	2 590	254	2 844
Not stated	225	136	10	3 311	261	3 572
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 708</i>	<i>7 121</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>149 415</i>	<i>17 550</i>	<i>166 965</i>
Dwelling structure of private occupied dwellings (no.)						
Separate dwelling	5 489	3 149	109	82 477	9 441	91 918
Other dwelling	3 308	1 392	—	23 261	4 176	27 437
<i>Total(o)</i>	<i>11 946</i>	<i>4 564</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>106 686</i>	<i>13 628</i>	<i>120 314</i>
Tenure type of private occupied dwellings (no.)						
Owner/purchaser	4 540	3 283	27	68 218	8 636	76 854
Renter	3 856	1 156	68	34 274	4 361	38 635
Other, rent free, life tenure and not stated	551	126	17	4 194	631	4 825
<i>Total</i>	<i>8 947</i>	<i>4 565</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>106 686</i>	<i>13 628</i>	<i>120 314</i>
Social security recipients, 30 June 1998						
Labour Market recipients						
Newstart allowance (no.)	695	357	13	9 541	1 436	10 977
Youth training allowance (no.)	36	11	1	295	73	368
Mature age allowance (no.)	32	15	1	308	55	363
<i>Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)</i>	<i>763</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>10 144</i>	<i>1 564</i>	<i>11 708</i>
Other recipients						
Age pension (no.)	1 483	302	23	13 701	2 190	15 891
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	4 267	2 790	86	62 032	9 174	71 206
Social security dependency ratio (%)	22.0	25.0	33.0	26.0	32.0	26.0
Taxation statistics, 1995–96						
Taxable incomes (no.)	11 955	7 120	201	157 840	16 606	174 647
Non-taxable incomes (no.)	1 648	762	30	23 130	2 689	25 849
Mean taxable income (\$)	41 495	32 661	33 483	34 791	31 495	34 484
Employing businesses, Sept 1997(q)(s)						
Counts of locations by type of employment size (no.)						
n.a.	11	11	21	60	122	182
Less than 5	2 044	397	41	9 265	1 089	10 354
5–9	674	121	8	2 425	274	2 699
10–19	299	39	4	1 099	141	1 240
20–49	164	24	1	615	70	685
50–99	76	7	1	238	21	259
100+	57	4	1	219	9	228
Employing businesses	3 325	603	77	13 921	1 726	15 647

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>North Canberra(a)</i>	<i>Belconnen(b)</i>	<i>Woden Valley</i>	<i>Weston Creek- Stromlo(c)</i>	<i>Tuggeranong</i>
Counts of locations by type of industry (no.)					
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16	33	4	11	9
Mining	3	1	1	—	—
Manufacturing	44	38	29	12	50
Electricity gas and water supply	2	2	2	1	1
Construction	110	378	140	93	424
Wholesale trade	58	72	39	17	51
Retail trade	457	524	351	105	310
Accommodation cafes and restaurant	218	101	65	24	45
Transport and storage	72	82	33	32	96
Communication services	17	12	12	5	10
Finance and insurance	243	70	69	18	62
Property and business services	777	605	381	229	630
Government administration and defence	148	21	40	4	11
Education	79	112	51	23	79
Health and community services	319	214	214	75	164
Cultural and recreation services	145	89	37	25	62
Personal and other services	250	175	111	55	117
<i>Total counts of locations</i>	<i>2 958</i>	<i>2 529</i>	<i>1 579</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>2 121</i>
Tourist accommodation, 1997–98					
Hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments(t)					
Establishments (no.)	22	3	2	—	—
Guest rooms (no.)	2 271	n.p.	n.p.	—	—
Bed spaces (no.)	7 159	n.p.	n.p.	—	—
Room occupancy rate (%)	62.1	n.p.	n.p.	—	—
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	50 144	n.p.	n.p.	—	—
Retail, 1991–92(u)					
Establishments at 30 June (no.)	609	469	372	93	251
Employment at 30 June (persons)	5 118	3 975	3 127	796	2 600
Wages and salaries (\$'000)	56 522	42 095	33 788	6 672	27 727
Turnover (\$'000)	432 967	385 879	305 440	70 162	257 854
Motor vehicle census, Oct 1997 (no.)					
Passenger vehicles	20 634	42 498	18 486	13 370	39 372
Light commercial vehicles	2 629	3 767	1 543	1 080	3 861
Trucks	503	575	278	188	580
Buses	115	90	61	33	78
Motor cycles	749	1 449	578	425	1 527
Total vehicles	24 630	48 379	20 946	15 096	45 418
Domestic electricity consumption, 1996–97(v)					
Electricity consumption (MWh)	129 000	290 000	130 000	90 143	283 000
Electricity consumption per capita (MWh/Capita)	3	3	4	4	3
Commercial electricity consumption, 1996–97(v)					
Electricity consumption (MWh)	421 000	210 000	111 000	21 988	115 000

For footnotes see end of table.

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1.2

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS—continued

Particulars	South Canberra	Gungahlin– Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD
Counts of locations by type of industry (no.)						
Agriculture forestry and fishing	30	34	39	176	232	408
Mining	3	1	1	10	8	18
Manufacturing	184	57	1	415	152	567
Electricity gas and water supply	5	—	1	14	10	24
Construction	216	83	1	1 445	249	1 694
Wholesale trade	332	61	—	630	115	745
Retail trade	601	102	6	2 456	267	2 723
Accommodation cafes and restaurant	165	17	3	638	87	725
Transport and storage	104	19	1	439	88	527
Communication services	32	5	—	93	15	108
Finance and insurance	123	9	—	594	37	631
Property and business services	794	120	8	3 544	240	3 784
Government administration and defence	96	5	—	325	18	343
Education	65	12	6	427	33	460
Health and community services	263	15	—	1 264	72	1 336
Cultural and recreation services	86	30	8	482	42	524
Personal and other services	226	33	2	969	61	1 030
Total counts of locations	3 325	603	77	13 921	1 726	15 647
Tourist accommodation, 1997–98						
Hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments(t)						
Establishments (no.)	22	—	—	49	17	66
Guest rooms (no.)	1 637	—	—	4 118	n.a.	n.a.
Bed spaces (no.)	4 913	—	—	12 698	n.a.	n.a.
Room occupancy rate (%)	63.5	—	—	61.5	n.a.	n.a.
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	39 710	—	—	92 128	n.a.	n.a.
Retail, 1991–92(u)						
Establishments at 30 June (no.)	474	68	3	2 339	269	2 608
Employment at 30 June (persons)	2 735	306	13	18 670	1 828	20 498
Wages and salaries (\$'000)	35 611	3 061	119	205 599	18 787	224 386
Turnover (\$'000)	313 636	25 477	1 820	1 793 233	171 080	1 964 313
Motor vehicle census, Oct 1997 (no.)						
Passenger vehicles	13 051	6 881	354	154 646	14 215	168 861
Light commercial vehicles	1 931	898	71	15 780	3 546	19 326
Trucks	589	193	13	2 919	926	3 845
Buses	465	16	6	864	75	939
Motor cycles	479	261	9	5 477	463	5 940
Total vehicles	16 515	8 249	453	179 686	19 225	198 911
Domestic electricity consumption, 1996–97(v)						
Electricity consumption (MWh)	110 000	32 965	n.a.	1 065 108	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity consumption per capita (MWh/Capita)	5	2	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial electricity consumption, 1996–97(v)						
Electricity consumption (MWh)	346 000	57 147	n.a.	1 282 135	n.a.	n.a.

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>North Canberra(a)</i>	<i>Belconnen(b)</i>	<i>Woden Valley</i>	<i>Weston Creek- Stromlo(c)</i>	<i>Tuggeranong</i>
Domestic water consumption, 1995–96(t)					
Water consumption (ML)	3 515	8 376	3 641	2 710	8 993
Water consumption per capita (KL/Capita)	91	97	110	108	101
Offences reported or becoming known to Police, 1997–98(w) (no.)					
Offences against the person	708	422	222	80	463
Robbery and Extortion	74	38	40	7	31
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	6 549	5 579	2 861	1 057	3 829
Property damage and environmental offences	1 583	2 232	883	360	1 618
Against good order	2 121	408	232	58	555
Other offences (not elsewhere classified)	745	301	130	65	701
Total	11 780	8 980	4 368	1 627	7 197
Hospital separations, Disease type 1997–98(x) (no.)					
Kidney and Urinary Tract	1 286	2 056	1 181	325	1 622
Digestive System	638	1 301	523	411	1 330
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Peurperium	441	1 115	387	280	1 478
Circulatory System	525	829	486	301	611
Musculoskeletal System	394	778	330	262	832
Neoplastic Disorders	548	1 000	314	244	754
Newborn or other neonates	302	863	269	197	1 125
Ear, Nose and Throat	227	527	199	170	749
Respiratory System	298	500	272	198	526
Nervous System	218	453	195	172	432
Other	1 466	2 590	1 212	896	2 503
Total	6 343	12 012	5 368	3 456	11 962

For footnotes see end of table.

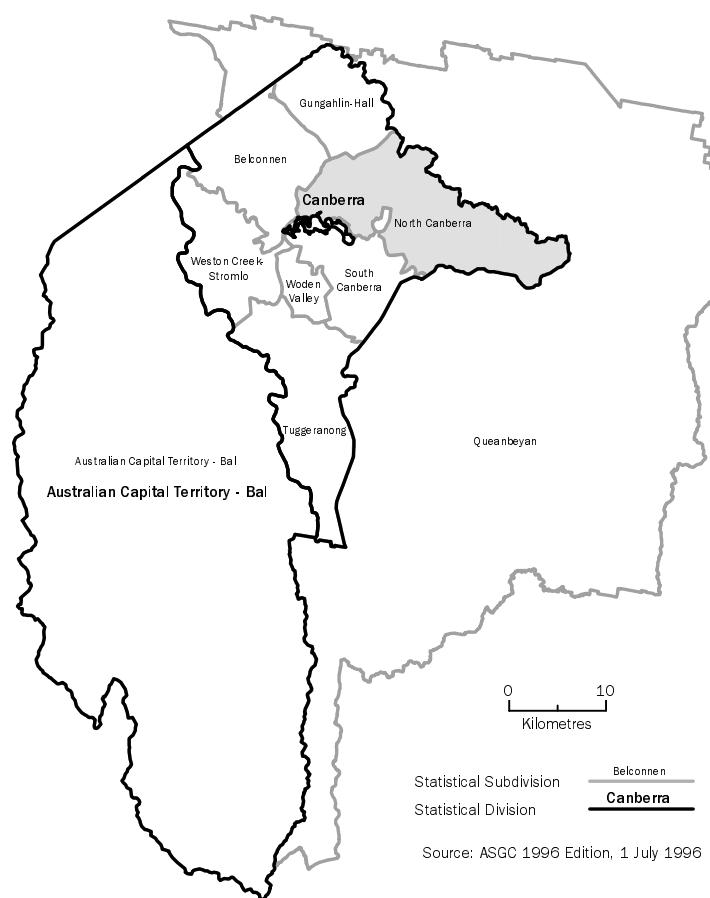
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1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS—continued

Particulars	South Canberra	Gungahlin– Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD
Domestic water consumption, 1995–96(t)						
Water consumption (ML)	2 983	1 180	n.a.	31 398	n.a.	n.a.
Water consumption per capita (KL/Capita)	133	108	n.a.	103	n.a.	n.a.
Offences reported or becoming known to Police, 1997–98(w) (no.)						
Offences against the person	295	108	453	2 298	556	2 854
Robbery and Extortion	43	1	—	44	17	251
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	3 189	600	37	3 826	1 911	25 612
Property damage and environmental offences	1 113	178	21	1 312	471	8 459
Against good order	545	50	8	603	44	4 021
Other offences (not elsewhere classified)	330	47	20	397	818	3 157
Total	5 515	984	86	6 585	3 817	44 354
Hospital separations, Disease type 1997–98(x) (no.)						
Kidney and Urinary Tract	822	212	1	7 505	46	7 551
Digestive System	397	273	2	4 875	282	5 157
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Peurperium	217	401	—	4 319	497	4 816
Circulatory System	341	87	—	3 180	241	3 421
Musculoskeletal System	289	107	8	3 000	146	3 146
Neoplastic Disorders	172	108	12	3 152	3	3 155
Newborn or other neonates	149	334	—	3 239	19	3 258
Ear, Nose and Throat	129	121	2	2 124	51	2 175
Respiratory System	228	81	2	2 105	218	2 323
Nervous System	155	54	5	1 684	145	1 829
Other	818	394	13	9 892	623	10 515
Total	3 717	2 172	(y)45	5 889	2 271	47 346

- (a) Central Canberra abolished. SLAs split between North Canberra and South Canberra. Outer Canberra SSD abolished. Component SLAs transferred to North Canberra, South Canberra, Weston Creek–Stromlo and Gungahlin–Hall SSDs.
- (b) Part (Black Mountain) transferred from Belconnen—SSD Balance to Acton in North Canberra.
- (c) Created from previous Weston Creek SSD and Stromlo SLA from Outer Canberra SSD.
- (d) Created from part of Central Canberra. Also includes SLAs of Harman, Hume, Jerrabomberra, Oaks Estate, Pialligo, Symonston and a small part of Majura from Outer Canberra SSD.
- (e) New SSD created from part of Outer Canberra.
- (f) Excludes the rural suburbs of Gowen and Majura.
- (g) Excludes the rural suburb of Belconnen SSD Balance.
- (h) Excludes the rural suburbs of Stromlo and Weston Creek–Stromlo SSD Balance.
- (i) Excludes the rural suburb of Tuggeranong SSD Balance.
- (j) Excludes the rural suburbs of Jerrabomberra, Hume, Pialligo and Symonston.
- (k) Excludes the rural suburb of Gungahlin–Hall SSD Balance.
- (l) Excludes all rural suburbs stated in footnotes 6 to 11 including ACT Remainder.
- (m) Other includes other family and unrelated individual living in a family household.
- (n) Total excludes domestic and overseas visitors, persons in 'non-classifiable', 'non-private dwellings' and 'migratory or off-shore collection districts'.
- (o) Total includes 'not stated'.
- (q) Due to difficulties maintaining the currency of the business register, caution should be exercised when using this data.
- (s) Total includes unknowns not classified elsewhere.
- (t) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.
- (u) Total includes Jervis Bay.
- (v) Source: ACTEW Corporation Limited.
- (w) Source: ACT data obtained from the Australian Federal Police. Note: Offences reported as 'Canberra' and offences with a location missing / not reported were included in North Canberra. Queanbeyan data obtained from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (Queanbeyan data is for the 1997 calendar year).
- (x) Source: ACT data obtained from ACT Department of Health and Community Care. Queanbeyan data for 1995–96 and obtained from NSW Southern Health Service.
- (y) ACT balance in 1996–97 does not include non-ACT residents admitted for treatment in the ACT public hospital system, as was previously recorded.

**2.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS —
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN**



The statistical subdivision of North Canberra covers an area of some 207 square kilometres, comprising 8.8% of the total area of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

At 30 June 1998, the estimated resident population of North Canberra was 38,541, a 0.3% decrease from the 38,661 recorded at 30 June 1997, and a 0.5% decline from the 39,512 recorded at 30 June 1993.

Several suburbs in North Canberra recorded population growth over the year to 30 June 1998. These included Braddon (up 68 people or 2.5%) and Watson (up 47 people or 1.4%). Such increases were the result of medium density housing developments. The suburb of Reid recorded the largest population decrease (down 44 persons or 2.7%), followed by Campbell (down 80 persons or 2.5%) and O'Connor (down 82 persons or 1.7%).

The median age of the North Canberra population at 30 June 1997 was 32.2 years, 0.6 years greater than the ACT median age of 31.6 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 5,469 (14.1% of the North Canberra population), the 15–64 years population was 28,302 (72.8%) and the 65 years and over age group was 5,113 people (13.1%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Ainslie (18.0%) and Watson (17.6%), in the 15–64 age group were Acton (98.2%) and Duntroon (91.8%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Campbell (18.6%) and Ainslie (17.4%).

At 30 June 1998, North Canberra had a total population density of 186 persons per square kilometre, 55 persons higher than the ACT average. The suburbs with the highest population densities were Downer (2,055 persons per square kilometre) and Braddon (1,980).

In June 1998 North Canberra had a labour force of 21,326, comprising 12.6% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 9.0%, the highest in the ACT. Unemployment rates were highest in Acton (25.2%, due mainly to students at the ANU), Ainslie (9.9%), Watson (9.9%), and Turner (9.8%), while unemployment rates were lowest in Duntroon (1.9%), City (2.2%) and Majura (7.3%).

During 1997–98 there were 300 buildings approved in North Canberra, representing 11.1% of all building approvals in the ACT. The majority of building approvals occurred in City (49), O'Connor (46), and Campbell (38).

North Canberra had the third highest value of building approved in the ACT at \$70.4 million (15.5% of all building in the ACT). City (\$21.6 million) had the highest value of building approvals within North Canberra followed by Acton \$14.7 million.

During 1997–98 there were 171 dwelling units created in North Canberra, 12.2% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Braddon (78), and Watson (46).

In August 1998, there were 12 government schools with 4,236 students enrolled in North Canberra. Primary school students accounted for 50.7% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (31.4%), secondary colleges (15.8%) and special schools (2.1%).

There were 7 non-government schools with 3,420 students enrolled in North Canberra in August 1998. Primary school students accounted for 27.8% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for 72.2%. There were 7,656 students enrolled in North Canberra SSD schools.

2.2

NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Acton	Ainslie	Braddon	Campbell	City	Dickson	Downer
Year first settled	1913	1926	1922	1958	1926	1958	1961
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	9	4	1	3	1	2	2
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	160	1 306	1 980	1 014	178	1 242	2 055
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	1 748	4 444	3 093	3 024	574	2 037	3 247
Dwellings(a) (no.)	81	2 036	1 219	1 351	123	841	1 513
Median household income range (\$)	52 000– 62 399	31 200– 36 399	20 800– 25 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	31 200– 36 399	36 400– 41 599
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)							
Males	797	2 046	1 388	1 697	140	955	1 667
Females	693	2 597	1 354	1 572	113	1 002	1 714
Persons	1 490	4 643	2 742	3 269	253	1 957	3 381
Age distribution p (no.)							
0–4 years	5	288	102	157	n.p.	100	195
5–14 years	7	548	128	363	7	178	341
15–19 years	538	230	227	169	19	120	164
20–54 years	917	2 445	1 805	1 687	182	1 065	1 843
55–64 years	8	323	152	284	17	226	375
65 years or more	15	809	328	609	26	268	463
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	1 481	4 616	2 726	3 250	252	1 946	3 362
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	1 481	4 631	2 794	3 170	254	1 958	3 358
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-2.6	-0.6	7.3	-1.2	9.4	-0.6	-1.2
Growth 1997–98 (%)	0.0	0.3	2.5	-2.5	0.8	0.6	-0.1
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	23	1 992	1 101	1 301	79	864	1 481
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)							
Male	21.4	35.3	27.8	38.2	32.0	34.2	34.2
Female	20.3	36.4	27.9	39.6	32.2	34.7	36.5
Persons	20.8	35.7	27.9	39.0	32.1	34.5	35.5
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1997							
Males	n.p.	38	15	14	n.p.	9	21
Females	n.p.	21	12	21	n.p.	7	26
Persons	n.p.	59	27	35	n.p.	16	47
Deaths, 1997							
Males	n.p.	22	11	7	—	6	8
Females	n.p.	23	6	16	—	7	9
Persons	n.p.	45	17	23	—	13	17
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	—	14	10	12	—	3	30
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)							
Labour force (no.)	660	2 203	1 642	1 604	450	1 003	1 794
Unemployment rate (%)	25.2	9.9	9.4	9.4	2.2	9.6	8.8
Building, 1997–98							
Number of building approvals (no.)	6	37	10	38	49	15	22
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	6	78	3	—	5	3
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	14 728	2 015	7 532	2 641	21 594	7 599	964
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	9	8	3	4	13	2	—
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)							
Centres	—	2	—	2	—	—	1
Enrolments	—	67	—	16	—	—	23
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)							
Government	—	2	1	2	—	1	—
Non-government	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Government students							
Primary school	—	708	—	—	—	—	—
High school	—	—	33	321	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	14	670	—	657	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	708	47	991	—	657	—
Non-government students							
Primary school	—	—	—	—	—	130	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	996	—	—	1 393	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	996	—	—	1 523	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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2.2

NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Duntroon	Hackett	Kowen	Lyneham	Majura	O'Connor	Reid
Year first settled	1914	1963	..	1958	n.a.	1948	1927
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	2	2	77	6	87	4	1
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	775	1 570	—	739	n.p.	1 135	1 677
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	1 906	2 907	16	4 097	340	4 916	1 518
Dwellings(a) (no.)	148	1 303	5	1 841	62	2 211	957
Median household income range (\$)	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	62 400– 77 999	31 200– 36 399	36 400– 41 599	31 200– 36 399	31 200– 36 399
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)							
Males	1 368	1 507	11	1 991	219	2 340	797
Females	546	1 569	5	2 084	148	2 447	832
Persons	1 914	3 076	16	4 075	367	4 787	1 629
Age distribution p (no.)							
0–4 years	81	153	n.p.	182	28	244	76
5–14 years	71	340	4	374	28	478	146
15–19 years	612	198	—	283	10	276	80
20–54 years	1 141	1 560	7	2 381	277	2 726	969
55–64 years	5	376	n.p.	312	10	357	140
65 years or more	4	449	3	543	14	706	218
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	1 903	3 058	16	4 052	365	4 759	1 620
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	1 887	3 055	16	4 046	358	4 677	1 576
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-0.7	-1.0	-17.2	-0.1	0.2	-1.5	0.6
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-0.8	-0.1	—	-0.1	-1.9	-1.7	-2.7
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	137	1 289	4	1 786	66	2 160	828
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)							
Male	20.6	37.8	n.p.	33.0	32.6	33.6	35.0
Female	20.6	37.3	n.p.	33.8	37.6	34.8	34.4
Persons	20.6	37.6	n.p.	33.4	35.4	34.1	34.7
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1997							
Males	11	16	—	27	n.p.	30	n.p.
Females	7	11	—	22	n.p.	18	n.p.
Persons	18	27	—	49	5	48	9
Deaths, 1997							
Males	—	7	—	23	—	14	5
Females	—	4	—	36	—	12	6
Persons	—	11	—	59	—	26	11
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	18	16	—	-10	5	22	-2
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)							
Labour force (no.)	1 733	1 581	n.a.	2 268	260	2 550	925
Unemployment rate (%)	1.9	8.6	n.a.	8.6	7.3	9.3	8.2
Building, 1997–98							
Number of building approvals (no.)	2	13	—	12	2	46	16
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	—	—	26	2
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	356	556	—	914	182	3 762	1 689
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	—	—	3	—	3	2
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)							
Centres	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Enrolments	19	24	—	41	—	—	37
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)							
Government	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Non-government	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Government students							
Primary school	—	—	—	353	—	66	—
High school	—	—	—	629	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	87	—
Total students	—	—	—	982	—	153	—
Non-government students							
Primary school	—	—	—	77	—	190	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	67	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	144	—	190	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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2.2

NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Russell	Turner	Watson	Total North	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	1930	1940	1961	.	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	1	2	4	207	9
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	—	1 253	907	186	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	—	1 848	3 748	39 526	13
Dwellings(a) (no.)	—	922	1 437	16 050	14
Median household income range (\$)	—	26 000– 31 199	31 200– 36 399	.	..
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)					
Males	—	985	1 578	19 486	13
Females	—	994	1 728	19 398	12
Persons	—	1 979	3 306	38 884	13
Age distribution p (no.)					
0–4 years	—	108	221	1 943	9
5–14 years	—	153	360	3 526	8
15–19 years	—	125	168	3 219	13
20–54 years	—	1 252	1 763	22 020	13
55–64 years	—	96	381	3 063	14
65 years or more	—	245	413	5 113	22
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	—	1 968	3 287	38 661	13
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	—	1 946	3 334	38 541	12
Growth 1993–1998(c) (%)	—	-1.8	-1.3	-0.5	..
Growth 1997–1998 (%)	—	-1.1	1.4	-0.3	..
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	—	855	1 395	15 361	14
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)					
Male	—	30.4	34.1	31.2	..
Female	—	30.3	36.6	33.3	..
Persons	—	30.4	35.3	32.2	..
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1997					
Males	—	7	21	215	10
Females	—	10	27	192	9
Persons	—	17	48	407	10
Deaths, 1997					
Males	—	8	13	125	19
Females	—	7	9	135	20
Persons	—	15	22	260	20
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	..
Natural increase, 1997(d)	—	2	26	147	5
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)					
Labour force (no.)	..	909	1 744	21 326	13
Unemployment rate (%)	..	9.8	9.9	9.0	..
Building, 1997–98					
Number of building approvals (no.)	—	12	20	300	11
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	2	46	171	12
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	—	811	5 084	70 429	16
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	..
Persons injured	—	1	1	49	18
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)					
Centres	—	2	1	12	15
Enrolments	—	50	50	327	8
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)					
Government	—	1	1	12	12
Non-government	—	—	2	7	18
Government students					
Primary school	—	353	345	2 146	10
High school	—	—	—	1 332	12
Secondary college	—	—	—	671	11
Special school	—	—	—	87	28
Total students	—	353	345	4 236	11
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	—	554	951	8
High school/Secondary college	—	—	13	2 469	20
Special school	—	—	—	—	..
Total students	—	—	567	3 420	14

For footnotes refer to page 63.

3.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS— AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Belconnen covers an area of some 130 square kilometres, comprising 5.5% of the total area of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

The population of Belconnen fell slightly (down 0.3% to 84,499) over the year to 30 June 1998, and was 0.7% lower than the 87,412 persons recorded at 30 June 1993. However, over the 12 months to 30 June 1998, Dunlop and Belconnen Town Centre both experienced population increases of 198 persons (21.6%) and 179 persons (6.5%) respectively. The suburb of Kaleen recorded the largest population decrease of 94 persons or 1.1%, followed by Evatt (down 57 persons or 0.9%), Girialang (down 47 persons or 1.2%) and Charnwood (down 47 persons or 1.4%).

The median age of the Belconnen population at 30 June 1997 was 31.2 years. The 0–14 years population was 17,722 (20.8% of the Belconnen population), the 15–64 years population was 62,307 (73.1%) and the 65 years and over age group was 5,173 people (6.1%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Charnwood (27.5%), Dunlop (26.9%) and McKellar (26.7%), in the 15–64 age group were Belconnen Town Centre (88.4%) and Bruce (84.2%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Page (12.5%), Aranda (12.4%) and Macquarie (10.2%).

At 30 June 1998, Belconnen had a total population density of 651 persons per square kilometre, 520 persons higher than the ACT average of 131 persons per square kilometre. The highest densities were to be found in the suburbs of Scullin (2,105 persons per square kilometre), Page (2,034), and Florey (2,030).

In June 1998 Belconnen had a labour force of 47,547 persons, comprising 28.0% of the total ACT labour force. The unemployment rate was 6.9%. Unemployment rates were highest in Charnwood (8.5%), Melba (7.7%) and Macgregor (7.6%) and lowest in Belconnen Town Centre (4.9%), Kaleen (6.0%) and Weetangera (6.3%).

During 1997–98 there were 488 buildings approved in Belconnen, representing 18.1% of all building approvals in the ACT. The majority of building approvals occurred in Dunlop (84), Holt (61) and Bruce (37).

The value of building approvals in Belconnen was \$58.0 million in 1997–98, comprising 12.7% of all building approvals in the ACT. Bruce (\$23.9 million) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Dunlop (\$8.7 million), and Holt (\$5.9 million).

During 1997–98 there were 199 dwelling units created in Belconnen, 14.3% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Dunlop (83), Bruce (49) and Holt (46).

In August 1998, there were 30 government schools with 10,691 students enrolled in Belconnen. Primary school students accounted for 51.9% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (29.2%), secondary colleges (18.3%) and special schools (0.6%).

There were eight non-government schools with 4,141 students enrolled in Belconnen in August 1998. Primary school students accounted for 56.4% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for 44.6%. There were 14,832 students enrolled in Belconnen SSD schools.

3.2 BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Aranda</i>	<i>Belconnen Town Centre</i>	<i>Bruce</i>	<i>Charnwood</i>	<i>Cook</i>	<i>Dunlop</i>	<i>Evatt</i>
Year first settled	1967	1979	1983	1973	1968	1994	1973
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	2	4	7	2	2	4	3
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 655	814	354	1 786	1 884	302	1 994
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 519	2 695	2 525	3 313	2 814	706	5 969
Dwellings(a) (no.)	964	1 317	574	1 196	1 342	308	2 029
Median household income range (\$)	52 000– 62 399	31 200– 36 399	62 400– 77 999	31 200– 36 399	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)							
Males	1 277	1 353	1 140	1 653	1 455	479	3 101
Females	1 338	1 396	1 210	1 727	1 574	444	3 094
Persons	2 615	2 749	2 350	3 380	3 029	923	6 195
Age distribution p (no.)							
0–4 years	128	89	73	334	164	90	414
5–14 years	299	116	183	596	294	158	1 080
15–19 years	188	279	460	287	165	58	589
20–54 years	1 387	2 030	1 351	1 855	1 738	563	3 548
55–64 years	288	120	167	172	327	34	325
65 years or more	325	115	116	136	341	20	239
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	2 600	2 733	2 336	3 361	3 012	918	6 159
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	2 586	2 912	2 337	3 314	2 981	1 116	6 102
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-1.5	3.9	2.3	-1.5	-1.4	n.a.	-1.3
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-0.5	6.5	—	-1.4	-1.0	21.6	-0.9
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	954	1 322	522	1 192	1 330	257	2 027
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)							
Male	38.5	25.6	24.0	27.1	34.8	26.0	29.0
Female	39.9	24.3	23.3	29.3	38.0	27.8	30.3
Persons	39.3	24.9	23.7	28.4	36.4	27.0	29.6
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1997							
Males	11	8	11	33	16	12	53
Females	16	5	n.p.	27	13	17	39
Persons	27	13	15	60	29	29	92
Deaths, 1997							
Males	22	n.p.	n.p.	7	12	—	9
Females	34	n.p.	n.p.	—	9	—	7
Persons	56	n.p.	n.p.	7	21	—	16
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	-29	13	15	53	8	29	76
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)							
Labour force (no.)	1 463	41	1 315	1 673	1 685	453	3 507
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	4.9	7.0	8.5	6.7	6.8	6.3
Building, 1997–98							
Number of building approvals (no.)	22	22	37	17	3	84	15
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	49	—	—	83	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	875	3 572	23 866	355	100	8 689	744
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	8	9	4	4	—	—	3
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)							
Centres	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Enrolments	49	—	—	37	18	—	86
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)							
Government	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
Non-government	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Government students							
Primary school	406	—	—	192	170	—	694
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	832	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	406	832	—	192	170	—	694
Non-government students							
Primary school	231	—	—	215	—	—	575
High school/Secondary college	—	—	977	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	231	—	977	215	—	—	575

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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3.2 BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Florey	Flynn	Fraser	Giralang	Hawker	Higgins	Holt
Year first settled	1980	1973	1975	1975	1972	1969	1972
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	2 030	1 825	963	1 538	1 552	1 985	1 400
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	5 430	3 760	2 307	3 730	2 890	3 239	4 427
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 923	1 264	736	1 275	1 229	1 240	1 881
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	36 400– 41 599
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)							
Males	2 788	1 961	1 225	1 912	1 539	1 616	2 186
Females	2 886	1 912	1 142	1 911	1 519	1 751	2 396
Persons	5 674	3 873	2 367	3 823	3 058	3 367	4 582
Age distribution p (no.)							
0–4 years	461	235	141	256	127	213	346
5–14 years	985	620	409	629	304	463	589
15–19 years	437	395	279	388	329	258	323
20–54 years	3 294	2 138	1 338	2 184	1 712	1 911	2 589
55–64 years	252	315	109	217	339	306	348
65 years or more	245	170	91	149	247	216	387
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	5 641	3 851	2 353	3 801	3 040	3 384	4 556
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	5 592	3 825	2 332	3 754	3 017	3 324	4 612
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	0.2	-1.6	-1.9	-1.7	-1.6	-1.8	0.2
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7	1.2
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 947	1 258	708	1 282	1 208	1 241	1 760
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)							
Male	27.5	30.8	30.2	28.0	35.4	33.0	30.8
Female	29.5	33.4	34.6	31.0	38.5	32.8	33.5
Persons	28.7	32.0	32.5	29.5	36.9	32.9	32.3
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1997							
Males	43	23	12	28	16	17	36
Females	30	21	11	36	9	24	23
Persons	73	44	23	64	25	41	59
Deaths, 1997							
Males	6	5	n.p.	6	6	9	5
Females	6	n.p.	n.p.	5	6	n.p.	13
Persons	12	8	10	11	12	13	18
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	n.p.
Natural increase, 1997(d)	61	36	13	53	13	28	41
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)							
Labour force (no.)	3 062	2 236	1 368	2 206	1 875	1 938	2 519
Unemployment rate (%)	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.4	6.1	7.4	7.5
Building, 1997–98							
Number of building approvals (no.)	24	23	11	13	12	11	61
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	3	—	—	—	16	46
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	747	887	283	476	600	1 538	5 927
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	4	—	—	2	1	4	5
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)							
Centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	92	47	50	39	25	71	64
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)							
Government	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Non-government	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government students							
Primary school	416	263	241	222	244	250	261
High school	—	—	—	—	719	—	518
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	830	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Total students	416	263	241	222	1 793	250	844
Non-government students							
Primary school	646	—	—	—	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	830	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 476	—	—	—	—	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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3.2 BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Kaleen	Latham	McKellar	Macgregor	Macquarie	Melba	Page
Year first settled	1976	1971	1984	1972	1967	1972	1968
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	6	3	4	3	2	2	1
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 389	1 457	697	1 586	1 462	1 523	2 034
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	8 197	3 925	2 912	3 745	2 433	3 392	2 547
Dwellings(a) (no.)	2 751	1 419	925	1 267	1 013	1 266	1 095
Median household income range (\$)	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	36 400– 41 599	41 600– 51 999	36 400– 41 599
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)							
Males	4 245	2 005	1 483	2 015	1 219	1 759	1 325
Females	4 270	2 027	1 569	1 936	1 271	1 803	1 394
Persons	8 515	4 032	3 052	3 951	2 490	3 562	2 719
Age distribution p (no.)							
0–4 years	484	308	227	273	125	248	197
5–14 years	1 337	622	587	627	305	518	263
15–19 years	945	351	274	424	201	310	204
20–54 years	4 792	2 240	1 666	2 170	1 348	1 997	1 522
55–64 years	544	290	172	273	258	298	192
65 years or more	413	221	126	184	253	191	341
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	8 466	4 009	3 034	3 928	2 476	3 542	2 703
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	8 372	3 980	2 998	3 895	2 489	3 515	2 690
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-1.7	-1.8	0.2	-0.6
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-1.1	-0.7	-1.2	-0.8	0.5	-0.8	-0.5
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	2 752	1 420	934	1 275	1 001	1 253	1 079
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)							
Male	30.3	29.9	27.6	30.2	37.2	32.1	30.8
Female	31.5	32.4	30.8	32.5	38.8	33.7	34.8
Persons	30.9	31.3	29.4	31.5	37.8	33.0	32.8
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1997							
Males	45	28	14	20	17	33	24
Females	43	32	12	26	8	19	18
Persons	88	60	26	46	25	52	42
Deaths, 1997							
Males	16	9	8	n.p.	10	n.p.	13
Females	7	—	n.p.	6	n.p.	n.p.	13
Persons	23	9	11	9	13	8	26
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	65	51	15	37	12	44	16
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)							
Labour force (no.)	4 769	2 339	1 545	2 180	1 387	1 977	1 394
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	7.4	6.7	7.6	6.5	7.7	7.2
Building, 1997–98							
Number of building approvals (no.)	30	14	19	13	11	12	6
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 550	571	3 931	451	642	976	195
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)							
Persons killed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	6	1	—	1	5	1	—
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)							
Centres	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	74	50	37	50	22	25	25
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)							
Government	3	1	—	1	2	2	—
Non-government	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Government students							
Primary school	640	272	—	355	193	—	—
High school	623	—	—	—	744	610	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	349	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 263	272	—	355	937	959	—
Non-government students							
Primary school	408	—	—	—	—	—	259
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	408	—	—	—	—	—	259

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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3.2 BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Scullin	Spence	Weetangera	Belconnen SSD Balance	Total Belconnen	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	1969	1974	1970	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	1	2	2	66	130	6
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	2 105	1 933	1 742	1	651	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996						
Persons (no.)	2 930	2 882	2 611	81 953	81 953	27
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 251	965	955	30 187	30 187	26
Median household income range (\$)	36 400– 41 599	41 600– 51 999	62 400– 77 999	62 400– 77 999	..	..
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)						
Males	1 523	1 506	1 404	29	42 198	27
Females	1 528	1 492	1 389	25	43 004	28
Persons	3 051	2 998	2 793	54	85 202	28
Age distribution p (no.)						
0–4 years	244	243	89	2	5 499	25
5–14 years	360	490	116	9	12 223	27
15–19 years	214	313	279	4	7 934	32
20–54 years	1 724	1 626	1 827	33	48 157	28
55–64 years	252	201	414	3	6 216	29
65 years or more	257	125	262	3	5 173	22
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	3 033	2 981	2 777	54	84 712	28
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	3 002	2 943	2 757	54	84 499	27
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-1.3	-1.4	-1.8	-3.9	-0.7	..
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-1.0	-1.3	-0.7	—	-0.3	..
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 235	981	948	14	29 900	27
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)						
Male	30.1	28.1	39.2	—	30.1	..
Female	32.8	33.0	41.6	—	32.3	..
Persons	31.5	31.0	40.5	n.p.	31.2	..
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1997						
Males	21	22	3	—	546	26
Females	22	15	7	—	477	23
Persons	43	37	10	—	1 023	24
Deaths, 1997						
Males	6	n.p.	3	—	167	25
Females	5	n.p.	5	—	146	22
Persons	11	5	8	—	313	24
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Natural increase, 1997(d)	32	32	2	—	710	25
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)						
Labour force (no.)	1 622	1 705	1 580	1 708	47 547	28
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	7.5	6.3	5.7	6.9	..
Building, 1997–98						
Number of building approvals (no.)	8	7	13	—	488	18
Dwelling units created (no.)	n.p.	—	—	—	199	14
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	240	166	574	—	57 952	13
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	1	33
Persons injured	2	1	2	—	63	23
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)						
Centres	1	1	1	—	23	28
Enrolments	50	44	25	—	119	25
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)						
Government	1	1	1	—	30	30
Non-government	—	—	—	—	8	20
Government students						
Primary school	274	311	303	—	5 707	26
High school	—	—	—	—	3 214	30
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	2 011	32
Special school	—	—	—	—	65	21
Total students	274	311	303	—	888	28
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	—	—	—	2 334	20
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	1 807	15
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	—	4 141	17

For footnotes refer to page 63.

4.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS— AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Woden Valley covers an area of some 29 square kilometres, comprising only 1.2% of the total area of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

Over the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population of Woden Valley declined by 0.4% from 32,623 persons to 32,492, and was 0.6% lower than the 33,548 persons recorded at 30 June 1993. The greatest declines were observed in the suburbs of Lyons (down 58 or 2.1%), Garran (down 47 or 1.7%) and Curtin (down 45 or 0.9%). The suburbs of Mawson (up 135 persons or 4.9%) and O'Malley (up 19 persons or 2.4%) experienced the highest population increases in Woden Valley.

The median age of the Woden Valley population at 30 June 1997 was 36.6 years, 5 years greater than the ACT median age of 31.6 years. The 0–14 years population was 5,675 (17.3% of the Woden Valley population), the 15–64 years population was 23,277 (70.9%) and the 65 years and over age group was 3,860 people (11.8%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Hughes (20.9%) and Garran (21.1%), in the 15–64 age group were Phillip (91.1%), Chifley (74.1%), Lyons (74.1%) and O’Malley (73.2%) and in the 65 years and over age group were Pearce (15.1%), Hughes (14.3%) and Mawson (14.2%).

At 30 June 1998, Woden Valley had a total population density of 1,136 persons per square kilometre, with the high densities being in the suburbs of Farrer (1,700), Torrens (1,698), Hughes (1,695), and Pearce (1,470).

In June 1998 Woden Valley had a labour force of 17,924 comprising 10.1% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 5.9%. Unemployment rates were highest in Lyons (11.9%), Chifley (11.4%) and O’Malley (11.4%); lowest in Curtin (3.7%), Garran (4.4%) and Isaacs (4.4%).

In 1997–98 there were 220 buildings approved in Woden Valley, comprising 8.2% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest number of building approvals were in Curtin (45), Hughes (32) and Garran (30).

Woden Valley had the second highest value of building approvals in 1997–98 at \$90.3 million, representing 19.8% of all building approvals in the ACT. Phillip (\$52.8 million) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Garran (\$23.6 million), and O’Malley (\$3.2 million).

During 1997–98 there were 47 dwelling units created in Woden Valley, 3.4% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Lyons (23).

In August 1998, there were 11 government schools with 4,240 students enrolled in Woden Valley, with primary school students accounting for 53.9% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (17.8%), secondary colleges (26.7%) and special schools (1.6%).

There were five non-government schools with 2,854 students enrolled in Woden Valley in 1998. Primary school students accounted for 52.6% of all enrolments in Woden Valley.

4.2 WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Chifley	Curtin	Farrer	Garran	Hughes	Issacs	Lyons
Year first settled	1966	1964	1967	1966	1963	1987	1965
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	2	5	2	3	2	3	2
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 447	1 084	1 700	1 032	1 695	860	1 198
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 210	5 004	3 379	3 277	2 939	2 545	2 618
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 095	2 176	1 306	1 150	1 214	950	1 466
Median household income range (\$)	36 400– 41 599	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	62 400– 77 999	26 000– 31 199
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)							
Males	1 203	2 575	1 746	1 452	1 483	1 310	1 472
Females	1 157	2 714	1 784	1 394	1 585	1 390	1 307
Persons	2 360	5 289	3 530	2 846	3 068	2 700	2 779
Age distribution p (no.)							
0–4 years	147	309	189	161	190	164	141
5–14 years	241	636	453	439	452	390	274
15–19 years	120	346	263	190	201	205	175
20–54 years	1 331	2 642	1 788	1 367	1 437	1 420	1 563
55–64 years	298	648	392	369	349	277	320
65 years or more	223	708	445	320	439	244	306
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	2 346	5 259	3 510	2 830	3 050	2 684	2 763
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	2 324	5 214	3 495	2 783	3 031	2 656	2 705
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-1.7	-1.0	-1.7	-1.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.4
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-1.7	-0.6	-1.0	-2.1
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 050	2 114	1 275	1 053	1 177	943	1 402
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)							
Male	33.8	36.9	36.5	35.2	37.4	37.6	34.4
Female	35.7	39.6	40.1	39.0	38.3	38.4	37.0
Persons	34.7	38.3	38.4	37.2	37.8	38.0	35.5
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1997							
Males	21	37	18	15	6	10	26
Females	13	37	19	23	17	10	9
Persons	34	74	37	38	23	20	35
Deaths, 1997							
Males	10	17	8	7	20	5	10
Females	6	36	12	5	12	3	5
Persons	16	53	20	12	32	8	15
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	18	21	17	26	-9	12	20
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)							
Labour force (no.)	1 319	2 794	1 958	1 577	1 363	1 493	1 478
Unemployment rate (%)	11.4	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	11.9
Building, 1997–98							
Number of building approvals (no.)	13	45	20	30	32	8	8
Dwelling units created (no.)	3	—	1	—	—	1	23
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	615	2 125	1 103	23 550	2 162	234	2 289
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)							
Centres	1	2	1	1	1	—	1
Enrolments	38	73	46	50	37	—	18
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)							
Government	1	1	1	2	2	—	1
Non-government	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Government students							
Primary school	128	377	413	427	292	—	94
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	69	—	—	—
Total students	128	377	413	496	292	—	94
Non-government students							
Primary school	—	231	—	431	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	231	—	431	—	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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4.2 WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Mawson	O'Malley	Pearce	Phillip	Torrens	Woden Valley Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	1967	1973	1967	1973	1967	..	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	2	3	2	3	1	29	1
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 415	316	1 470	673	1 698	1 136	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 669	733	2 437	1 691	2 182	31 684	11
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 299	228	1 116	1 132	919	14 051	12
Median household income range (\$)	36 400– 41 599	78 000– 103 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	..	..
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)							
Males	1 384	419	1 277	838	1 148	16 307	11
Females	1 411	392	1 322	902	1 147	16 505	11
Persons	2 795	811	2 599	1 740	2 295	32 812	11
Age distribution p (no.)							
0–4 years	150	27	139	52	116	1 785	8
5–14 years	284	120	272	37	292	3 890	9
15–19 years	191	74	153	62	154	2 134	9
20–54 years	1 447	420	1 304	1 438	1 196	17 353	10
55–64 years	326	100	339	86	286	3 790	17
65 years or more	397	70	392	65	251	3 860	17
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	2 779	806	2 584	1 730	2 282	32 623	11
Total persons at 30 June 1998p(b) (no.)	2 914	825	2 552	1 735	2 258	32 492	11
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-0.3	7.5	-1.0	6.5	-1.8	-0.6	..
Growth 1997–98 (%)	4.9	2.4	-1.2	0.3	-1.1	-0.4	..
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 269	224	1 089	1 043	905	13 544	12
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)							
Male	27.0	37.4	37.2	29.9	36.6	35.3	..
Female	25.6	42.8	42.7	27.2	41.3	38.0	..
Persons	26.7	41.3	40.3	28.5	38.6	36.6	..
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1997							
Males	15	—	14	8	12	182	9
Females	18	6	16	6	9	183	9
Persons	33	6	30	14	21	365	9
Deaths, 1997							
Males	10	n.p.	9	5	5	107	16
Females	6	—	7	n.p.	6	100	15
Persons	16	n.p.	16	7	11	207	16
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	17	6	14	7	10	158	6
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)							
Labour force (no.)	1 493	414	1 364	1 405	1 266	17 924	11
Unemployment rate (%)	4.6	11.4	4.7	8.0	4.5	5.9	..
Building, 1997–98							
Number of building approvals (no.)	11	8	16	17	12	220	8
Dwelling units created (no.)	3	16	—	—	—	47	3
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	900	3 237	740	52 785	521	58 183	20
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
Persons injured	4	1	3	5	—	17	6
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)							
Centres	1	—	1	—	1	10	12
Enrolments	41	—	23	—	20	84	9
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)							
Government	1	—	1	1	1	11	11
Non-government	1	—	2	—	—	5	13
Government students							
Primary school	224	—	—	—	332	2 287	11
High school	—	—	754	—	—	754	7
Secondary college	—	—	—	1 130	—	1 130	18
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	69	22
Total students	224	—	754	1 130	332	4 240	11
Non-government students							
Primary school	31	—	808	—	—	1 501	13
High school/Secondary college	—	—	1 353	—	—	1 353	11
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
Total students	31	—	2 161	—	—	2 854	12

For footnotes refer to page 63.

5.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS— AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Weston Creek–Stromlo covers an area of some 104 square kilometres, comprising only 4.4% of the total area of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

The population of Weston Creek–Stromlo declined by 1.4% from 30 June 1997 (24,521 persons) to 30 June 1998 (24,185 persons) and was 1.6% lower than the 26,169 persons recorded at 30 June 1993. The suburbs of Fisher (down 65 or 2.1%), and Weston (down 45 or 1.3%) experienced the greatest population declines, whilst there were no areas that recorded growth over the 1997–98 period.

The median age of the Weston Creek–Stromlo population at 30 June 1997 was 36.2 years, 4.6 years greater than the ACT median age. The 0–14 years population was 4,528 (18.4% of the Weston Creek–Stromlo population), the 15–64 years population was 17,975 (72.9%) and the 65 years and over age group was 2,160 people (8.8%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Stirling (21.9%), Rivett (19.6%) and Chapman (19.2%), in the 15–64 age group were Holder (74.1%), Duffy (73.6%), and Rivett (73.5%) and in the 65 years and over age group were Weston (11.7%) and Fisher (11.1%).

Western Creek–Stromlo had a total population density of 232 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1998. The greatest population densities were found in the suburbs of Rivett (2,102 persons per square kilometre) and Fisher (2,002 persons per square kilometre).

In June 1998, Weston Creek–Stromlo had a labour force of 14,030 comprising 8.3% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 5.6%. Unemployment rates were highest in Stirling (5.8%) and lowest in Stromlo (4.7%).

In 1997–98 there were 120 buildings approved in Weston Creek–Stromlo, comprising 4.4% of all building approvals in the ACT. Stirling (22), Chapman (20) and Holder (19) had the highest number of building approvals.

The value of building approvals in Weston Creek–Stromlo was \$12.8 million in 1997–98, representing 2.8% of the value of all building approvals in the ACT. Holder (\$5.1 million) and Stirling (\$2.2 million) had the highest value of building approvals.

During 1997–98 there were 30 dwelling unit created in Weston Creek–Stromlo, 2.1% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units were created in Stirling (14) and Waramanga (10).

In August 1998, there were five government schools in Weston Creek–Stromlo with an enrolment of 2,315 students. Primary school students accounted for 59.6% of all enrolments, whilst high schools accounted for the remaining 40.4% of enrolments.

There were also three non-government schools with 857 students enrolled in Weston Creek–Stromlo. There were 761 primary school students, accounting for 88.8% of all non-government school enrolments in Weston Creek–Stromlo SSD.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Chapman</i>	<i>Duffy</i>	<i>Fisher</i>	<i>Holder</i>	<i>Rivett</i>	<i>Stirling</i>	<i>Stromlo</i>
Year first settled	1973	1971	1970	1971	1970	1974	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	2	3	2	2	2	1	80
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 604	1 216	2 002	1 509	2 102	1 676	1
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 859	3 312	3 040	2 793	3 296	2 175	98
Dwellings(a) (no.)	996	1 266	1 276	1 120	1 309	734	50
Median household income range (\$)	62 400– 77 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	62 400– 77 999
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)							
Males	1 536	1 675	1 573	1 430	1 710	1 133	50
Females	1 499	1 772	1 598	1 474	1 738	1 133	39
Persons	3 035	3 447	3 171	2 904	3 448	2 266	89
Age distribution p (no.)							
0–4 years	118	223	145	166	212	109	5
5–14 years	465	469	394	343	464	387	13
15–19 years	305	262	245	224	247	247	6
20–54 years	1 515	1 968	1 686	1 627	2 002	1 238	49
55–64 years	373	308	348	302	285	153	9
65 years or more	259	217	353	242	238	132	7
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	3 018	3 427	3 153	2 887	3 428	2 253	88
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	2 977	3 397	3 088	2 854	3 385	2 217	84
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-1.6	-1.3	-1.5	-1.6	-1.8	-1.3	-6.7
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-1.4	-0.9	-2.1	-1.1	-1.3	-1.6	-4.5
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	972	1 265	1 279	1 110	1 300	722	42
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)							
Male	39.5	34.3	35.8	34.7	32.0	31.0	n.p.
Female	40.1	34.8	39.7	37.1	33.3	36.5	n.p.
Persons	39.9	34.6	37.8	36.2	32.5	34.5	n.p.
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1997							
Males	3	15	12	14	27	14	—
Females	10	18	15	10	14	6	—
Persons	13	33	27	24	41	20	—
Deaths, 1997							
Males	7	8	7	9	8	n.p.	—
Females	5	3	n.p.	7	6	n.p.	—
Persons	12	11	9	16	14	6	—
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	1	22	18	8	27	14	—
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)							
Labour force (no.)	1 707	2 031	1 799	1 687	1 954	1 249	64
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.8	4.7
Building, 1997–98							
Number of building approvals (no.)	20	10	16	19	9	22	—
Dwelling units created (no.)	1	—	2	2	—	14	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	716	309	829	5 107	411	2 247	—
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)							
Centres	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Enrolments	37	44	—	—	29	—	—
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)							
Government	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Non-government	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Government students							
Primary school	390	245	—	—	140	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	390	245	—	—	140	—	—
Non-government students							
Primary school	—	—	—	186	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	186	—	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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5.2

WESTON CREEK-STROMLO STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Waramanga	Weston	Weston Creek-Stromlo Balance	Total Weston Creek-Stromlo	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	1969	1970	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	2	3	8	104	4
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 595	1 131	3	232	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	2 637	3 298	28	23 536	8
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 132	1 363	13	9 259	8
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	31 200– 36 399	..	..
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)					
Males	1 355	1 693	12	12 167	8
Females	1 399	1 830	14	12 496	8
Persons	2 754	3 523	26	24 663	8
Age distribution p (no.)					
0–4 years	172	162	—	1 312	6
5–14 years	318	362	1	3 216	7
15–19 years	184	247	7	1 974	8
20–54 years	1 496	1 939	16	13 536	8
55–64 years	287	400	—	2 465	11
65 years or more	297	413	2	2 160	9
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	2 738	3 503	26	24 521	8
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	2 699	3 458	26	24 185	8
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-1.8	-1.4	-4.1	-1.6	..
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-1.4	-1.3	—	-1.4	..
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 123	1 355	23	9 191	8
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)					
Male	34.5	35.8	n.p.	34.6	..
Female	37.7	41.9	n.p.	37.6	..
Persons	35.9	39.2	n.p.	36.2	..
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1997					
Males	17	19	—	121	6
Females	13	17	—	103	5
Persons	30	36	—	224	5
Deaths, 1997					
Males	6	14	—	63	10
Females	6	30	—	61	9
Persons	12	44	—	124	9
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Natural increase, 1997(d)	18	-8	—	100	4
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)					
Labour force (no.)	1 551	1 973	15	14 030	8
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.7	—	5.6	..
Building, 1997–98					
Number of building approvals (no.)	9	13	2	120	4
Dwelling units created (no.)	10	1	—	30	2
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 203	1 454	568	12 845	3
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	..
Persons injured	—	1	—	4	1
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)					
Centres	1	1	—	5	6
Enrolments	46	47	—	203	5
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)					
Government	1	1	—	5	5
Non-government	1	1	—	3	8
Government students					
Primary school	—	—	—	1 379	6
High school	—	—	—	936	9
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	..
Special school	—	—	—	—	..
Total students	—	—	—	2 315	6
Non-government students					
Primary school	323	252	—	761	7
High school / Secondary college	—	96	—	96	1
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	323	348	—	857	4

For footnotes refer to page 63.

6.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS— AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Tuggeranong covers an area of some 162 square kilometres, comprising 6.9% of the total area of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

The population of Tuggeranong decreased from 89,600 persons at 30 June 1997 to 89,398 at 30 June 1998, making it the most populated subdivision in the ACT. The suburbs of Conder (up 465 or 12.9%) and Gordon (up 101 or 1.4%) experienced the largest population gains. The suburbs of Kambah (down 241 or 1.4%), Theodore (down 60 or 1.4%), Wanniassa (down 85 or 0.9%) and Monash (down 78 or 1.3%) experienced the greatest population declines.

The median age of the Tuggeranong population at 30 June 1997 was 29.0 years, 2.6 years lower than the ACT median age of 31.6 years. The 0–14 years population was 26,031 (28.9% of the Tuggeranong population), the 15–64 years population was 61,297 (68.0%) and the 65 years and over age group was 2,791 people (3.1%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Gilmore (35.7%), Conder (35.0%) Chisholm 34.1%, and Richardson (34.1%), in the 15–64 age group were Greenway (75.7%) and Kambah (72.6%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Greenway (4.8%), Wanniassa (4.7%), and Monash (4.4%).

At 30 June 1998, Tuggeranong had a total population density of 554 persons per square kilometre. The highest population densities were found in Chisholm (1,904), Gowrie (1,842) and Isabella Plains (1,764).

In June 1998, Tuggeranong had a labour force of 48,259, comprising 28.4% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 5.4%, the lowest for an SSD in the ACT. Unemployment rates were highest in Richardson (6.6%), followed by Chisholm, Gilmore, and Kambah all at 6.5%, and lowest in Greenway (3.2%) and Monash (3.3%).

In 1997–98 there were 617 buildings approved in Tuggeranong, comprising 22.9% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest number of building approvals were in Conder (169) and Kambah (70).

The value of building approvals in Tuggeranong was \$59.2 million in 1997–98, representing 13.0% of all building approvals in the ACT. Conder (\$19.0 million) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Greenway (\$11.0 million).

During 1997–98 there were 204 dwelling units created in Tuggeranong, comprising 14.6% of all dwelling units in the ACT, with the majority created in Conder (152 units).

In August 1998, there were 25 government schools with 11,972 students enrolled in Tuggeranong. Primary school students accounted for 59.7% of all government school enrolments, followed by high schools (26.4%) and secondary colleges (13.9%).

There were eight non-government schools with 5,879 students enrolled in Tuggeranong in 1998. Primary school students accounted for 66.0% of all enrolments in non-government schools in Tuggeranong.

6.2 TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Bonython</i>	<i>Calwell</i>	<i>Chisholm</i>	<i>Conder</i>
Year first settled	1991	1989	1986	1982	1991
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	2	3	4	3	5
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 594	1 217	1 561	1 904	895
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	3 440	3 430	5 932	5 805	3 365
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 318	1 243	2 040	1 888	1 104
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)					
Males	1 789	1 727	3 081	3 032	1 822
Females	1 833	1 811	3 099	2 967	1 794
Persons	3 622	3 538	6 180	5 999	3 616
Age distribution p (no.)					
0–4 years	552	390	729	613	532
5–14 years	545	626	1 194	1 432	732
15–19 years	150	236	368	413	153
20–54 years	2 223	2 058	3 543	3 204	2 058
55–64 years	78	155	213	161	95
65 years or more	74	73	133	176	46
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	3 601	3 518	6 144	5 964	3 595
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	3 583	3 529	6 074	5 904	4 060
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	10.0	3.8	0.4	-1.2	19.1
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-0.5	0.3	-1.1	-1.0	12.9
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 301	1 219	2 033	1 864	1 088
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)					
Male	27.9	27.2	29.2	26.7	27.6
Female	26.3	28.8	28.9	28.8	27.3
Persons	27.1	28.2	29.0	27.9	27.4
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1997					
Males	53	39	67	50	58
Females	66	35	64	42	52
Persons	119	74	131	92	110
Deaths, 1997					
Males	5	—	6	n.p.	n.p.
Females	—	4	4	n.p.	n.p.
Persons	5	4	10	4	n.p.
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Natural increase, 1997(d)	114	70	121	88	110
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)					
Labour force (no.)	2 019	1 958	3 326	2 996	1 807
Unemployment rate (%)	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.5	4.9
Building, 1997–98					
Number of building approvals (no.)	21	10	42	33	169
Dwelling units created (no.)	4	0	3	1	152
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	884	202	2 460	2 073	18 981
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	1	—	6	5	—
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)					
Centres	—	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	—	80	112	82	146
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)					
Government	—	1	2	2	1
Non-government	—	—	1	—	1
Government students					
Primary school	—	420	427	458	611
High school	—	—	552	797	694
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	420	979	1 255	1 305
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	—	684	—	651
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	684	—	651

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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6.2 TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Fadden	Gilmore	Gordon	Gowrie	Greenway
Year first settled	1981	1985	1990	1981	1988
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	3	2	4	2	5
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 126	1 548	1 603	1 842	185
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	3 463	3 111	6 498	3 485	937
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 072	963	2 419	1 112	438
Median household income range (\$)	62 400– 77 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)					
Males	1 790	1 586	3 385	1 789	469
Females	1 750	1 614	3 663	1 821	519
Persons	3 540	3 200	7 048	3 610	988
Age distribution p (no.)					
0–4 years	219	350	919	230	84
5–14 years	764	792	1 198	806	109
15–19 years	327	219	384	360	54
20–54 years	1 916	1 671	4 159	1 949	613
55–64 years	190	92	200	167	81
65 years or more	124	76	188	98	47
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	3 520	3 182	7 007	3 589	982
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	3 496	3 166	7 108	3 558	988
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-1.1	-0.7	11.4	-1.7	4.2
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-0.7	-0.5	1.4	-0.9	0.6
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 061	967	2 370	1 118	428
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)					
Male	33.5	27.4	28.1	30.2	29.9
Female	35.5	28.4	27.3	32.1	29.5
Persons	34.7	28.0	27.7	31.5	29.6
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1997					
Males	16	21	91	14	8
Females	14	27	99	22	10
Persons	30	48	190	36	18
Deaths, 1997					
Males	n.p.	3	9	5	n.p.
Females	n.p.	4	6	n.p.	n.p.
Persons	5	7	15	7	n.p.
Infant deaths, 1997	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	25	41	175	29	18
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)					
Labour force (no.)	1 970	1 591	3 785	1 942	628
Unemployment rate (%)	3.5	6.5	4.4	3.4	3.2
Building, 1997–98					
Number of building approvals (no.)	22	17	58	11	13
Dwelling units created (no.)	4	0	26	—	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 380	648	4 444	476	11 000
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	3	—	3	1	9
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)					
Centres	1	1	1	1	—
Enrolments	41	109	141	65	—
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)					
Government	1	1	1	1	1
Non-government	—	—	1	1	—
Government students					
Primary school	474	612	556	312	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	834
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	474	612	556	312	834
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	—	146	810	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	50	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	196	810	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

6.2 TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Isabella Plains</i>	<i>Kambah</i>	<i>Macarthur</i>	<i>Monash</i>	<i>Oxley</i>
Year first settled	1985	1974	1983	1978	1985
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	3	11	1	3	1
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 764	1 526	1 328	1 715	1 729
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	4 346	17 056	1 688	5 740	1 908
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 552	5 982	502	1 948	644
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	62 400– 77 999	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)					
Males	2 215	8 842	913	2 966	943
Females	2 255	8 807	847	2 998	969
Persons	4 470	17 649	1 760	5 964	1 912
Age distribution p (no.)					
0–4 years	516	1 212	139	485	151
5–14 years	831	2 988	465	1 184	337
15–19 years	251	1 882	129	511	189
20–54 years	2 614	9 868	913	3 276	1 092
55–64 years	138	1 059	67	244	79
65 years or more	120	640	47	264	64
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	4 444	17 547	1 750	5 930	1 901
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	4 402	17 306	1 728	5 852	1 879
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-0.8	-1.1	-0.9	0.4	-2.3
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-0.9	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 527	5 944	514	1 923	634
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)					
Male	28.8	29.3	31.2	29.7	29.1
Female	27.3	32.4	32.4	30.1	28.6
Persons	28.0	30.9	31.8	29.9	28.9
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1997					
Males	40	109	10	44	11
Females	42	107	12	42	12
Persons	82	216	22	86	23
Deaths, 1997					
Males	4	21	n.p.	4	n.p.
Females	5	15	n.p.	8	n.p.
Persons	9	36	4	12	6
Infant deaths, 1997	—	n.p.	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	73	180	18	74	17
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)					
Labour force (no.)	2 367	9 801	921	3 199	1 069
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	6.5	3.6	3.3	5.3
Building, 1997–98					
Number of building approvals (no.)	14	70	11	24	7
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	9	—	—	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	761	4 663	372	4 269	209
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	1	15	—	3	—
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)					
Centres	1	4	1	1	—
Enrolments	93	226	22	98	—
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)					
Government	1	5	—	1	—
Non-government	—	1	—	—	—
Government students					
Primary school	427	953	—	462	—
High school	—	546	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	427	1 499	—	462	—
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	567	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	567	—	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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6.2 TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Richardson	Theodore	Wanniassa	Tuggeranong balance	Total Tuggeranong	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	1981	1988	1975	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	2	3	5	98	162	7
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 629	1 330	1 646	1	554	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996						
Persons (no.)	3 585	4 093	8 722	62	86 666	29
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 162	1 400	3 029	30	29 846	26
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	..	..
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)						
Males	1 819	2 071	4 444	42	44 725	29
Females	1 868	2 182	4 575	22	45 394	29
Persons	3 687	4 253	9 019	64	90 119	29
Age distribution p (no.)						
0–4 years	403	557	584	2	8 667	40
5–14 years	856	854	1 640	11	17 364	39
15–19 years	240	232	959	4	7 061	28
20–54 years	1 946	2 394	4 856	35	50 388	29
55–64 years	153	115	553	8	3 848	18
65 years or more	89	101	427	4	2 791	12
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	3 666	4 229	8 967	64	89 600	29
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	3 650	4 169	8 882	64	89 398	29
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-1.3	—	-1.9	-8.0	0.9	..
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-0.4	-1.4	-0.9	—	-0.2	..
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 160	1 380	2 918	27	29 476	26
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)						
Male	26.0	29.2	31.7	n.p.	28.8	..
Female	27.1	27.4	32.9	n.p.	29.2	..
Persons	26.7	28.3	32.3	n.p.	29.0	..
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1997						
Males	35	60	47	n.p.	775	36
Females	34	40	57	—	777	37
Persons	70	100	104	n.p.	1 552	37
Deaths, 1997						
Males	6	n.p.	6	—	80	12
Females	3	n.p.	13	—	81	12
Persons	9	5	19	—	161	12
Infant deaths, 1997	—	n.p.	—	—	8	1
Natural increase, 1997(d)	61	95	85	—	1 391	48
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)						
Labour force (no.)	1 777	2 206	4 856	41	48 259	28
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	6.2	5.3	7.3	5.4	..
Building, 1997–98						
Number of building approvals (no.)	8	38	47	2	617	23
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	5	—	—	204	15
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	269	1 987	3 646	437	59 161	13
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	..
Persons injured	—	—	3	—	50	18
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)						
Centres	1	1	2	—	19	24
Enrolments	71	99	141	—	1 526	39
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)						
Government	1	1	4	—	25	25
Non-government	—	—	3	—	8	21
Government students						
Primary school	291	398	746	—	7 147	33
High school	—	—	577	—	3 166	29
Secondary college	—	—	825	—	1 659	26
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	291	398	2 148	—	11 972	31
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	—	1 023	—	3 881	33
High school/Secondary college	—	—	1 948	—	1 998	13
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	2 971	—	5 879	25

For footnotes refer to page 63.

**7.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN**



The statistical subdivision of South Canberra covers an area of some 87 square kilometres, comprising 3.7% of the total area of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

The population of South Canberra decreased from 22,976 persons at 30 June 1997 to 22,808 at 30 June 1998, a decrease of 0.7% over the 12 month period. Deakin (down 43 or 1.7%) and Griffith (down 47 or 1.2%) experienced decreases, while Narrabundah experienced an increase of 37 persons or 0.7%.

The median age of the South Canberra population at 30 June 1997 was 36.8 years, 5.2 years greater than the ACT median age, and the oldest median age in the ACT. The 0–14 years population was 3,794 (16.4% of the South Canberra population), the 15–64 years population was 15,701 (67.9%) and the 65 years and over age group was 3,615 people (15.6%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Forrest (20.3%), Red Hill (18.6%) and Griffith (17.5%), in the 15–64 age group were Symonston (82.5%) and Kingston (82.5%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Deakin (22.0%) and Red Hill (17.7%).

At 30 June 1998, South Canberra had a total population density of 264 persons per square kilometre. Population densities were highest in Kingston (1,448), Narrabundah (1,376), and Griffith (1,359).

In June 1998, South Canberra had a labour force of 12,122, comprising 7.1% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 6.6%. Unemployment rates were highest in Narrabundah (11.6%) and Symonston (11.0%); and lowest in Harman (2.1%), Barton (2.7%) and Yarralumla (3.3%).

In 1997–98 there were 301 buildings approved in South Canberra comprising 11.2% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest number of building approvals were in Narrabundah (53), Yarralumla (47), and Red Hill and Deakin (both 43).

The value of building approvals in South Canberra was \$52.9 million in 1997–98, representing 11.6% of all building approvals in the ACT. Fyshwick (\$8.4 million), had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Barton (\$8.3 million) and Parkes (\$6.8 million).

During 1997–98 there were 50 dwelling units created in South Canberra, 3.6% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Yarralumla (22), and Narrabundah (10).

In August 1998, there were nine government schools with 3,890 students enrolled in South Canberra. Primary school students accounted for 48.9% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (28.7%), secondary colleges (20.4%) and special schools (2.0%).

There were seven non-government schools with 6,169 students enrolled in South Canberra in 1998. High school and secondary school students accounted for 72.8% of all enrolments in non-government schools in South Canberra with the remaining 27.2% of enrolments being primary school students.

7.2 SOUTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Barton	Deakin	Forrest	Fyshwick	Griffith	Harman
Year first settled	1927	1928	1926	1925	1927	1939
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	1	4	2	10	3	1
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	429	699	765	9	1 359	209
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996						
Persons (no.)	712	2 577	1 365	68	3 796	227
Dwellings(a) (no.)	311	1 111	471	10	1 778	25
Median household income range (\$)	31 200– 36 399	52 000– 62 399	62 400– 77 999	26 000– 31 199	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)						
Males	364	1 117	621	67	1 873	111
Females	242	1 438	603	22	1 943	77
Persons	606	2 555	1 224	89	3 816	188
Age distribution p (no.)						
0–4 years	23	116	49	5	208	9
5–14 years	36	322	200	6	458	11
15–19 years	30	230	95	7	242	19
20–54 years	412	1 127	608	60	2 134	139
55–64 years	46	197	121	6	250	n.p.
65 years or more	59	563	151	5	524	8
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	603	2 540	1 217	88	3 794	187
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	590	2 497	1 217	86	3 747	184
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-1.8	-1.3	-0.7	1.2	1.6	-11.2
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-2.2	-1.7	—	-2.3	-1.2	-1.6
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	287	1 053	429	13	1 625	25
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)						
Male	38.1	40.5	39.6	n.p.	35.6	27.2
Female	31.1	41.5	40.3	n.p.	36.0	n.p.
Persons	35.3	40.9	40.0	n.p.	35.8	25.6
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1997						
Males	—	13	3	n.p.	14	4
Females	3	11	4	n.p.	22	4
Persons	3	24	7	4	36	8
Deaths, 1997						
Males	n.p.	12	n.p.	n.p.	14	—
Females	n.p.	7	n.p.	n.p.	15	—
Persons	3	19	5	n.p.	29	—
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	—	5	2	4	7	8
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)						
Labour force (no.)	522	1 234	759	20	2 102	187
Unemployment rate (%)	2.7	3.6	5.3	20.0	5.3	2.1
Building, 1997–98						
Number of building approvals (no.)	15	43	24	22	41	—
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	5	5	—	3	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	8 264	5 004	3 596	8 441	2 672	—
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	11	1	—	14	5	—
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)						
Centres	—	1	—	—	2	—
Enrolments	—	22	—	—	50	—
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)						
Government	2	2	1	—	—	—
Non-government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government students						
Primary school	414	—	465	—	—	—
High school	650	611	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	88	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 064	699	465	—	—	—
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	478	—	—	289	—
High school/Secondary college	—	1 048	—	—	2 344	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	1 526	—	—	2 633	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

7.2 SOUTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Hume	Jerrabombera	Kingston	Narrabundah	Oaks Estate	Parkes
Year first settled	..	..	1922	1947	1926	1927
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	8	20	1	4	0	3
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1	1	1 448	1 376	769	5
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996						
Persons (no.)	10	22	1 600	5 629	312	9
Dwellings(a) (no.)	4	11	996	2 355	184	6
Median household income range (\$)	62 400– 77 999	26 000– 31 199	41 600– 51 999	31 200– 36 399	15 600– 20 799	62 400– 77 999
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)						
Males	4	13	967	2 605	208	7
Females	3	12	955	2 949	116	6
Persons	7	25	1 922	5 554	324	13
Age distribution p (no.)						
0–4 years	—	—	86	287	12	2
5–14 years	—	2	99	666	41	2
15–19 years	1	—	90	376	24	—
20–54 years	3	17	1 391	2 814	188	5
55–64 years	2	2	104	432	20	1
65 years or more	1	4	152	979	39	3
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	7	25	1 911	5 522	322	13
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	6	24	1 906	5 559	314	12
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-17.8	-9.3	5.5	1.1	-0.9	-10.6
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-14.3	-4.0	-0.3	0.7	-2.5	-7.7
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	5	12	873	2 286	169	—
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)						
Male	n.p.	n.p.	31.2	35.4	35.7	n.p.
Female	n.p.	n.p.	31.0	37.5	33.3	n.p.
Persons	n.p.	n.p.	31.1	36.5	35.2	n.p.
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1997						
Males	—	n.p.	12	24	—	—
Females	—	n.p.	17	32	3	—
Persons	—	n.p.	29	56	3	—
Deaths, 1997						
Males	—	—	4	33	n.p.	n.p.
Females	—	—	5	45	—	—
Persons	—	—	9	78	n.p.	n.p.
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	—	—	20	-22	3	—
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)						
Labour force (no.)	n.a	16	1 071	2 621	127	n.a
Unemployment rate (%)	n.a	6.3	7.9	11.6	3.9	n.a
Building, 1997–98						
Number of building approvals (no.)	3	—	4	53	1	1
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	10	—	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	2 199	—	1 438	3 537	74	6 800
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	5	—	1	3	1	5
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)						
Centres	—	—	1	1	—	—
Enrolments	—	—	17	95	—	—
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)						
Government	—	—	—	2	—	—
Non-government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government students						
Primary school	—	—	—	104	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	896	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	1 000	—	—
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	—	—	181	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	181	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

7.2 SOUTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Pialligo	Red Hill	Symonston	Yarralumla	Total South Canberra	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	..	1928	..	1922	..	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	8	5	10	7	87	4
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	12	664	46	404	264	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996						
Persons (no.)	107	3 104	710	2 892	23 140	8
Dwellings(a) (no.)	41	1 215	292	1 290	10 100	9
Median household income range (\$)	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	20 800– 25 999	41 600– 51 999	..	..
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)						
Males	54	1 662	289	1 437	11 399	7
Females	53	1 612	169	1 511	11 711	8
Persons	107	3 274	458	2 948	23 110	8
Age distribution p (no.)						
0–4 years	n.p.	146	19	146	1 110	5
5–14 years	12	462	18	349	2 684	6
15–19 years	14	342	17	166	1 653	7
20–54 years	51	1 450	285	1 491	12 175	7
55–64 years	14	294	76	306	1 873	9
65 years or more	14	580	43	490	3 615	16
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	106	3 255	455	2 931	22 976	8
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	104	3 218	457	2 887	22 808	7
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-4.4	-0.4	-0.4	-1.1	0.3	..
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-1.9	-1.1	0.4	-1.5	-0.7	..
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	42	1 147	279	1 253	9 498	9
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)						
Male	n.p.	31.6	42.9	39.7	36.0	..
Female	n.p.	42.0	39.7	41.6	37.5	..
Persons	39.5	37.3	41.9	40.9	36.8	..
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1997						
Males	n.p.	16	—	15	105	5
Females	n.p.	16	n.p.	9	129	6
Persons	3	32	3	24	234	6
Deaths, 1997						
Males	n.p.	26	—	7	105	16
Females	—	53	—	7	137	20
Persons	n.p.	79	—	14	242	18
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Natural increase, 1997(d)	3	-47	3	10	-8	—
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)						
Labour force (no.)	67	1 428	382	1 586	12 122	7
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	6.4	11.0	3.3	6.6	..
Building, 1997–98						
Number of building approvals (no.)	1	43	3	47	301	11
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	3	2	22	50	4
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	130	4 241	971	5 524	52 888	12
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	..
Persons injured	—	1	—	7	54	19
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)						
Centres	—	1	—	2	8	10
Enrolments	—	25	—	75	284	6
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)						
Government	—	1	—	1	9	9
Non-government	—	2	—	1	7	18
Government students						
Primary school	—	454	—	208	2 146	10
High school	—	—	—	—	1 261	12
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	896	14
Special school	—	—	—	—	88	29
Total students	—	454	—	208	4 391	11
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	675	—	55	1 678	14
High school/Secondary college	—	1 099	—	—	4 491	37
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	1 774	—	55	6 169	26

For footnotes refer to page 63.

8.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS— AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Gungahlin-Hall covers an area of some 91 square kilometres, comprising 3.9% of the total area of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

The population of Gungahlin-Hall increased from 14,588 persons at 30 June 1997 to 16,163 at 30 June 1998, an increase of 10.8% over the 12 month period, and 34.3% growth between 1993 and 1998. This increase can be attributed to considerable population growth in the suburbs of Ngunnawal (up 695 or 12.8%), Amaroo (up 482 or 49.6%) and Nicholls (up 407 or 17.3%). For the first time, Palmerston experienced a population decline of 13 persons or 0.2%.

The median age of the Gungahlin–Hall population at 30 June 1997 was 27.6 years, four years below the ACT median age of 31.6 years, and was the lowest median age in the ACT. The 0–14 years population was 3,550 (24.2% of the Gungahlin–Hall population), the 15–64 years population was 10,803 (73.6%) and the 65 years and over age group was 319 people (2.2%). Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group in 1996 were Nicholls (29.4%), and Palmerston (24.9%), in the 15–64 age group were Amaroo (77.3%) and Ngunnawal (76.4%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Hall (6.4%), followed by Ngunnawal and Palmerston at 3.2%.

At 30 June 1998, Gungahlin–Hall had a total population density of 178 persons per square kilometre. The suburbs of Palmerston (2,747) and Ngunnawal (1,496) had the highest population density.

In June 1998 Gungahlin–Hall had a labour force of 7,918 persons, which was 4.7% of the ACT total, and an unemployment rate of 5.6%. Hall had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.6%, while Nicholls and Amaroo both had unemployment rates at 6.0%.

In 1997–98 there were 651 buildings approved in Gungahlin–Hall, comprising 24.1% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest number of building approvals were in Ngunnawal (339), Amaroo (149) and Nicholls (141).

Gungahlin–Hall had the highest value of building approvals in 1997–98 at \$111.8 million, representing 24.6% of all building approvals in the ACT. Ngunnawal (\$39.5 million) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Nicholls (\$32.8 million).

During 1997–98 there were 695 dwelling units created in Gungahlin–Hall, 49.8% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Ngunnawal (363), Nicholls (174) and Amaroo (155).

In August 1998, there were five government schools in Gungahlin–Hall with 1,325 students enrolled. Primary school enrolments accounted for 86.9%, whilst the remaining 13.1% of enrolments were high school enrolments. There was one non-government primary school with 438 students enrolled, making total enrolments for Gungahlin–Hall schools 1,763.

8.2

GUNGAHLIN-HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amaroo</i>	<i>Gungahlin-Hall Balance</i>	<i>Hall</i>	<i>Mitchell</i>
Year first settled	1993	..	1882	1974
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	3	70	2	3
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	494	1	226	3
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996				
Persons (no.)	620	45	320	—
Dwellings(a) (no.)	265	20	103	—
Median household income range (\$)	41 600- 51 999	41 600- 51 999	52 000- 62 399	36 400- 41 599
Estimated resident population				
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)				
Males	480	27	212	6
Females	497	20	193	4
Persons	977	47	405	10
Age distribution p (no.)				
0-4 years	116	3	21	2
5-14 years	106	5	77	—
15-19 years	44	2	33	—
20-54 years	659	28	221	4
55-64 years	37	5	27	—
65 years or more	15	4	26	4
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	971	47	403	10
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	1 453	47	407	10
Growth 1993-98(c) (%)	..	-8.7	1.5	14.9
Growth 1997-98 (%)	49.6	—	1.0	—
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	247	20	121	2
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)				
Male	27.8	—	29.0	n.p.
Female	26.6	n.p.	37.4	n.p.
Persons	27.1	n.p.	34.9	n.p.
Vital statistics (no.)				
Births, 1997				
Males	13	n.p.	n.p.	—
Females	19	n.p.	n.p.	—
Persons	32	3	6	—
Deaths, 1997				
Males	—	n.p.	n.p.	—
Females	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—
Persons	n.p.	n.p.	3	—
Infant deaths, 1997	n.p.	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1997(d)	32	3	3	—
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)				
Labour force (no.)	433	30	193	n.a
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	9.8	4.7	n.a
Building, 1997-98				
Number of building approvals (no.)	149	3	2	6
Dwelling units created (no.)	155	—	—	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	19 503	17 012	57	2 124
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)				
Persons killed	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	1	—	1	2
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)				
Centres	—	—	1	—
Enrolments	—	—	20	—
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)				
Government	—	—	1	—
Non-government	—	—	—	—
Government students				
Primary school	—	—	146	—
High school	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	146	—
Non-government students				
Primary school	—	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

8.2 GUNGAHLIN-HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION—continued

Particulars	Ngunnawal	Nicholls	Palmerton	Total Gungahlin-Hall	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	1993	1993	1992	..	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	4	7	2	91	4
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	1 496	413	2 747	178	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	4 409	1 788	5 157	12 342	4
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 968	638	1 928	4 925	4
Median household income range (\$)	41 600- 51 999	52 000- 62 399	41 600- 51 999	..	..
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)					
Males	2 700	1 123	2 651	7 199	5
Females	2 768	1 247	2 744	7 473	5
Persons	5 468	2 370	5 395	14 672	5
Age distribution p (no.)					
0-4 years	587	253	558	1 540	7
5-14 years	595	444	783	2 010	4
15-19 years	254	160	341	834	3
20-54 years	3 743	1 388	3 416	9 459	5
55-64 years	180	91	170	510	2
65 years or more	109	34	127	319	1
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	5 437	2 356	5 364	14 588	5
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	6 132	2 763	5 351	16 163	5
Growth 1993-98(c) (%)	..	..	10.5	34.3	..
Growth 1997-98 (%)	12.8	17.3	-0.2	10.8	..
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	1 884	569	1 894	4 737	4
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)					
Male	27.5	29.5	28.0	27.8	..
Female	27.1	27.5	27.9	27.4	..
Persons	27.3	28.1	27.9	27.6	..
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1997					
Males	81	18	64	180	8
Females	93	26	67	210	10
Persons	174	44	131	390	9
Deaths, 1997					
Males	n.p.	3	n.p.	11	2
Females	n.p.	—	n.p.	8	1
Persons	5	3	6	19	1
Infant deaths, 1997	n.p.	—	n.p.	3	19
Natural increase, 1997(d)	169	41	125	371	13
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)					
Labour force (no.)	2 978	1 061	3 223	7 918	5
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.6	..
Building, 1997-98					
Number of building approvals (no.)	339	141	11	651	24
Dwelling units created (no.)	363	174	3	695	50
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	39 524	32 767	810	111 796	25
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	..
Persons injured	2	—	—	6	2
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)					
Centres	1	1	1	3	4
Enrolments	75	94	82	271	7
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)					
Government	1	2	1	5	5
Non-government	—	1	—	1	3
Government students					
Primary school	172	426	407	1 151	5
High school	—	174	—	174	2
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	172	600	407	1 325	3
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	438	—	438	4
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	438	—	438	2

For footnotes refer to page 63.

**9.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN**

The ACT Balance subdivision covers an area of some 1,544 square kilometres which comprises 65.6% of the total area of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). At 30 June 1998, it contained a resident population of 325 people with an overall population density of less than one person per square kilometre.

9.2 ACT BALANCE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Remainder of ACT	Total—ACT Balance	Proportion of ACT (%)	Total ACT
Year first settled	..	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	1 544	..	66	2 352
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	—	..	..	131
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996				
Persons (no.)	396	396	—	299 243
Dwellings(a) (no.)	142	142	—	114 418
Median household income range (\$)	31 200– 36 399	31 200– 36 399	..	..
Estimated resident population				
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)				
Males	180	..	—	153 661
Females	152	..	—	156 133
Persons	332	..	—	309 794
Age distribution p (no.)				
0–4 years	25	..	—	21 881
5–14 years	49	..	—	44 962
15–19 years	21	..	—	24 830
20–54 years	186	..	—	173 274
55–64 years	34	..	—	21 799
65 years or more	17	..	—	23 048
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	332	..	—	308 011
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	325	..	—	308 411
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	-2.5	..	—	0.6
Growth 1997–98 (%)	-2.1	..	—	—
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	126	—	—	111 833
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)				
Male	29.7	..	..	30.9
Female	31.2	..	..	32.2
Persons	30.0	..	..	31.6
Vital statistics (no.)				
Births, 1997				
Males	6	n.p.	..	2 132
Females	3	n.p.	..	2 076
Persons	9	n.p.	..	4 208
Deaths, 1997				
Males	n.p.	n.p.	..	663
Females	n.p.	n.p.	..	671
Persons	n.p.	n.p.	..	1 334
Infant deaths, 1997	—	—	..	16
Natural increase, 1997(d)	9	—	..	2 874
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)				
Labour force (no.)	189	n.a	n.a	169 700
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	n.a	..	6.5
Building, 1997–98				
Number of building approvals (no.)	—	—	—	2 697
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	1 396
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	—	—	—	455 333
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)				
Persons killed	2	—	..	3
Persons injured	37	—	..	280
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)				
Centres	1	—	—	81
Enrolments	15	—	—	3 952
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)				
Government	2	—	—	99
Non-government	—	—	—	39
Government students				
Primary school	43	—	—	21 586
High school	—	—	—	10 837
Secondary college	—	—	—	6 367
Special school	—	—	—	309
Total students	43	—	—	39 099
Non-government students				
Primary school	—	—	—	12 214
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	11 740
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	23 954

For footnotes refer to page 63.

10.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS— AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision (SSD) of Queanbeyan covers an area of some 1,981 square kilometres. Within the Queanbeyan SSD are the statistical local areas of Queanbeyan City and Yarrawonga (Part A). Queanbeyan City covers an area of 53 square kilometres and contained at 30 June 1998 an estimated resident population of 28,826 people, an increase of 0.9% from the 28,577 people recorded at 30 June 1997. Yarrawonga (Part A) covers an area of 1,929 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 9,252 people at 30 June 1998, an increase of 1.7% from the 9,096 recorded at 30 June 1997.

The 0–14 age group now represent 22.9% of the total Queanbeyan SSD population while the proportion of persons aged 15–64 and 65 years and over comprise 69.4% and 7.7% respectively. The median age of the estimated resident population of Queanbeyan SSD at 30 June 1997 was 31.8 years, slightly higher than the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) median age of 31.6 years.

In 1997, 591 births (309 males and 282 females) were registered to women whose usual place of residence was in Queanbeyan SSD. Compared with the previous year Queanbeyan City experienced an overall decrease of births of 18 (or 3.0%) in 1997, with male births making up the bulk of the decrease (down 13). The sex ratio of males to females at birth was 110.

Queanbeyan SSD had a total population density of 19 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1998. Queanbeyan City had a total population density of 550.1 persons per square kilometre, whilst Yarrowlumla (Part A) recorded a population density of 4.7 persons per square kilometre as at 30 June 1998 reflecting the rural style of living in this SLA.

In June 1998, Queanbeyan SSD had a labour force of 20,859 people, and an unemployment rate of 7.5%. This compares to an unemployment rate of 5.9% in June 1997. Both Queanbeyan City and Yarrowlumla (Part A) had increases in their unemployment rates in this period, from 6.3% to 8.0% and 4.3% to 5.8% respectively.

During 1997–98 there were 383 buildings approved for Queanbeyan SSD, the same as 1996–97. The value of building approvals in Queanbeyan SSD was \$40.5 million, Queanbeyan City representing 79% (\$32.1 million) and Yarrowlumla Part A making up the remaining (\$8.4 million). There were 248 dwelling units created in Queanbeyan SSD during 1997–98, a similar figure to 1996–97 (when it was 243). The majority of dwelling units created were in Queanbeyan City (191 or 77%).

In August 1998, there were 5,252 enrolments for schools in Queanbeyan. Of these 4,579 students (87.2%) were enrolled in government schools and the remaining 673 (12.8%) were in non-government schools. All non-government schools, and students, are located in Queanbeyan City. Within the government schools sector, 556 students (19.2%) of primary schools students in Queanbeyan were located in Yarrowlumla (Part A).

10.2 QUEANBEYAN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	Queanbeyan City	Yarrowlumla (Part A)	Queanbeyan Total
Year first settled	1838	1820	..
Area at 30 June 1998 (sq km)	53	1 929	1 981
People/sq km 30 June 1998p (no.)	550	5	19
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996			
Persons (no.)	27 414	8 910	36 324
Dwellings(a) (no.)	11 832	3 371	15 203
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	..
Estimated resident population			
At 30 June 1997 p (no.)			
Males	14 337	4 601	18 938
Females	14 247	4 497	18 744
Persons	28 584	9 098	37 682
Age distribution p (no.)			
0–4 years	2 365	621	2 986
5–14 years	4 086	1 539	5 625
15–19 years	1 912	676	2 588
20–54 years	15 732	4 960	20 692
55–64 years	2 102	774	2 876
65 years or more	2 387	528	2 915
Total persons at 30 June 1997 r (b) (no.)	28 577	9 096	37 673
Total persons at 30 June 1998 p (b) (no.)	28 826	9 252	38 078
Growth 1993–98(c) (%)	1.3	1.6	1.4
Growth 1997–98 (%)	0.9	1.7	1.1
Estimated residential households, 1996 (no.)	11 105	3 064	14 169
Median age 30 June 1997 (years)			
Male	30.8	35.7	31.9
Female	30.7	34.9	31.7
Persons	30.8	35.3	31.8
Vital statistics (no.)			
Births, 1997			
Males	229	53	282
Females	244	65	309
Persons	473	118	591
Deaths, 1997			
Males	86	17	103
Females	67	6	73
Persons	153	23	176
Infant deaths, 1997	n.p.	—	n.p.
Natural increase, 1997(d)	320	95	415
Labour market, June quarter, 1998(e)			
Labour force (no.)	15 631	5 228	20 859
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	5.8	7.5
Building, 1997–98			
Number of building approvals (no.)	268	115	383
Dwelling units created (no.)	191	57	248
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	32 112	8 364	40 476
Road traffic accidents, 1997(f)(g) (no.)			
Persons killed	1	—	1
Persons injured	50	35	85
Preschools, September 1998(h)(i) (no.)			
Centres	3	—	3
Enrolments	300	—	300
Schools, August 1998(j) (no.)			
Government	6	4	10
Non-government	1	—	1
Government students			
Primary school	2 336	556	2 892
High school	1 687	—	1 687
Secondary college	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—
Total students	4 023	556	4 579
Non-government students			
Primary school	673	—	673
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—
Total students	673	—	673

For footnotes refer to page 63.

FOOTNOTES

- (a) Includes occupied private dwellings, unoccupied private dwellings and occupied non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals, etc.).
- (b) The method for estimating interstate migration, births, deaths and infant deaths have been changed and therefore previous and current population estimates have been revised. Therefore total persons at June 1997 has been revised, and is not equal to the totals for age or sex distribution in the previous indicators.
- (c) Average annual rate of change is calculated using annual percentage changes from 1993–98 inclusive. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these figures.
- (d) Excess of births over deaths.
- (e) *Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.* Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these figures, especially those Statistical Local Areas which have labour forces less than 2,000 persons.
- (f) *Source: Department of Urban Services.*
- (g) *Source: Road Traffic Authority*
- (h) *Source: September 1998 ACT Public Preschool Census, ACT Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau and Queanbeyan preschools.*
- (i) Queanbeyan preschools data is for the year 1997.
- (j) *Source: Data File on ACT School Systems, August Update 1998, ACT Department of Education*

MAP OF STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



EXPLANATORY NOTES

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

- 1** *Estimated resident population* is the official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population.
- 2** The estimates of total persons in each Statistical Local Area at 30 June 1998 are derived from estimates of the number of occupied dwellings and their occupancy ratios. For each suburb the number of occupied private dwellings is estimated by using domestic electricity connections and enumerations of the number of occupied dwellings supplied by ACT Administration. Historical housing occupancy trends derived from census counts are used to estimate occupancy rates for dwellings. These are applied to the number of occupied private dwellings to give an estimated population for each suburb. Births and student numbers are also used as indicators of population size.
- 3** *ABS Business Register*. This information has been extracted from the ABS Business Register. The prime purpose of the Register is to provide a comprehensive source of business names and addresses from which selections can be made for inclusion in ABS economic censuses and surveys. The businesses on the Register are classified according to their industry and employment size. It is therefore possible to use the Register to derive statistical information.
- 4** The term business is used in a wide sense to include companies, sole proprietorships, partnerships, professional services, community services, government agencies and departments, religious bodies, etc. However, the ABS Business Register only includes those businesses that employ *wage and salary earners* and so businesses operated *entirely* by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members are excluded from this data.
- 5** In the case of businesses involved in agriculture, however, the ABS Business Register includes all those that have agricultural operations with an estimated value of agriculture output in excess of \$5,000 regardless of whether they employ wage and salary earners.
- 6** The term *Legal Organisation* defines the business legal structure, i.e. sole proprietor, partnership or government authority.
- 7** The information most readily available from the ABS Business Register is counts of business units (either management units or locations) classified by industry, geographic area and employment size, although counts can be classified by other data items as well. Unlike most other ABS data sources, the ABS Business Register does not produce a regular publication showing information at a detailed level. However, *Profiles of Australian Business, 1992* (Cat. no.1322.0) shows the type of information that can be produced, at a broad level, from the Register.

8 If you would like to use ABS Business Register data, please contact Information Services in any ABS office.

9 Significant changes have been made to the Survey of Tourist Accommodation as follows:

- Only hotels, motels and guest houses with 15 or more rooms are now included (previously establishments with five or more rooms were included).
- Serviced apartments with 15 or more units are now included in the collection as a separate category.
- Because of the separate classification of serviced apartments, there have been several changes to definitions of accommodation units. As a result, some establishments have been re-classified to different accommodation types and may no longer be within the scope of the survey.

10 *Tourist accommodation establishments* include establishments providing predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) to the general public, including:

- *hotels and resorts with facilities* being establishments licensed to operate a public bar, provide accommodation on a room/suite basis and which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms but which do not have full cooking facilities in most guest rooms;
- *motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities* are not licensed to operate a public bar, and which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms but which do not have full cooking facilities in most guest rooms;
- *serviced apartments* establishments which mostly comprise self-contained units at the same location, and which are available to the general public on a unit/apartment basis for a minimum of one night. The units should have full cooking facilities, refrigerator and bath/shower and toilet facilities. All bed linen should be provided and daily servicing must be available through on-site management.

11 The Tourist Accommodation data relate to establishments within the scope of the survey which operated at any time during the year 1997–98 or which were temporarily closed for seasonal reasons.

12 Capacity in terms of *guest room/units* or *bed spaces* the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.

13 *Bed spaces.* Three-quarter beds are counted as one bed space; double beds as two bed spaces. Cots are excluded.

14 *Occupancy rates* represent occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, for example:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Room occupancy rate } (\%) \text{ for the period} \\ &= \frac{(\text{Room nights occupied})}{(\text{Guest rooms}) \times (\text{no. days in the period})} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

15 *Takings from accommodation* refers to the gross revenue received from the provision of accommodation, including bed tax where applicable. Takings from meals are excluded.

16 *Retail statistics.* The statistics were obtained from the Retail Census conducted by the ABS in respect of 1991–92. The information shown in the retail table relates to establishments which operated at any time during the year unless otherwise stated.

17 *Establishments at 30 June.* The number of retail establishments in operation at 30 June 1992. It does not include the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

18 *Persons employed at 30 June.* Employees plus proprietors and partners working on a full or part-time basis, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Unpaid helpers are excluded. Persons working 'full time' and those working less than 35 hours per week are classified as 'other'.

19 *Wages and salaries.* Gross earnings of all employees, before taxation and other deductions. Earnings of employees working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are included. Drawings of working proprietors and partners of unincorporated enterprises are excluded. Working proprietors of incorporated enterprises are considered to be employees.

20 *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise.

21 *Motor Vehicle Census.* Presents statistics relating to vehicles which were 'on register' at 31 October 1996 with a motor vehicle registration authority.

22 The statistics include vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates and State and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles other than those belonging to the defence services. It should be noted that vehicles such as tractors (particularly the agriculture types), plant and equipment and motor vehicles used solely on farms, in mines, etc. and not used on public roads are not required to be registered in some States and are, therefore, excluded from the statistics.

23 *Passenger vehicles.* Vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of up to nine occupants (including the driver). Included are cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward-control passenger vehicles. Excluded are campervans and mobile homes.

24 *Light commercial vehicles.* Vehicles primarily constructed for the carriage of goods, and which are less than or equal to 3.5 tonnes GVM. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab-chassis and forward control load carrying vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).

25 *Trucks.* Includes rigid, articulated and non-freight carrying. Rigid trucks are constructed primarily for load carrying with a GVM of 3.5 tonnes or more. Articulated trucks consist of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area but with a turn-table device which can be linked to a trailer with a GVM of 4.5 tonnes or more. Non-freight carrying trucks include specialist vehicles with no goods carrying capacity such as ambulances or mobile cranes.

26 *Buses.* Vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all passenger vehicles with 10 or more seats, including the driver's seat.

27 *Statistical areas of the ACT and Queanbeyan* are classified as follows:

- *Statistical Local Areas* (SLAs) are the smallest types of spatial units in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) for which data shown in this publication are presented. They correspond in the majority of the cases to the suburbs of Canberra and Queanbeyan City; and
- *Statistical Subdivisions* (SSDs). These consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data.

28 *Census.* This publication contains final data from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. The counts are on a place-of-enumeration basis, which provides a count of people by their location on Census night, 6 August 1996, which may not be where they usually live.

29 The purpose of the Census was to count every person who spent Census night in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, occupied non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports and on board overnight transport. Diplomatic personnel and their families were excluded from the Census, as were diplomatic residences.

30 Adjustments are randomly made to information obtained from the Census to protect the confidentiality of information about individuals. As a result, component cells may not add to their totals. These differences are statistically insignificant and do not impair the usefulness of the data.

31 *Dwellings* are classified as either private or non-private. Private dwellings are either occupied or unoccupied, and are further defined by structure (for example, separate house, townhouse, etc.). Non-private dwellings include motels, gaols, welfare institutions, hospitals, retirement villages, boarding schools, etc. The total dwelling count includes private dwellings (occupied or unoccupied) and occupied non-private dwellings.

32 The publication series *Census—Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres* (Cat. no. 2016.0) includes final 1996 Census data and 1991 Census data for each SLA. These data have been adjusted to allow for boundary changes which have taken place between the 1996 and 1991 Censuses.

33 *Vital Statistics.* Births and deaths relate to all registrations of such events which occurred within Australia, irrespective of State of registration, where the usual residence was within the ACT and Queanbeyan City. Births are allocated to a statistical local area according to the usual residence of the mother, and deaths are allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased (infant deaths are generally assigned to the usual residence of the mother).

34 Labour market estimates. The information on unemployment rates contained in this publication was produced by the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA).

35 The ABS does not publish unemployment data from the monthly labour force surveys for areas below Labour Force Dissemination Region because of high sampling errors at this level of disaggregation. More accurate estimates for small labour markets, namely Local Government Areas (LGAs), or SLAs where appropriate, can be obtained by combining the information on unemployment beneficiaries (UB) from the Department of Social Security (DSS), which are not subject to sampling errors and are available at postcode level, and the labour force estimates at Labour Force Dissemination Region level.

36 DETYA has implemented a procedure for deriving small area unemployment estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. This procedure involves the following steps:

- the DSS data at postcode level are used to derive the number of beneficiaries in each LGA/SLA using postcode conversion weights; and
- as the number of beneficiaries is generally lower than the number of unemployed persons, the SPREE procedure adjusts the UB numbers in each LGA/SLA to ensure that the total at Labour Force Dissemination Region level (by sex, marital status and age) is the same as from the monthly labour force surveys.

37 The reliability of these estimates compared with the census estimates has been found to vary with the size of the population in the LGA/SLA. Given the small size of SLAs in the ACT, these unemployment estimates should be treated with extreme caution. DETYA advises that, wherever possible, it is preferable to use the estimates for the aggregated ACT regions, namely Canberra Central, Belconnen, Woden Valley, Weston Creek, Tuggeranong and Outer Canberra.

38 *Building statistics.* The statistics were compiled on the basis of returns collected from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. The survey consists of two components:

- a sample survey of private sector jobs involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses; and
- a complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings other than private sector houses, all alterations and additions to residential buildings (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more.

39 A *building* is defined as a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a building's design, to satisfy its intended use, is the provision of regular access by persons.

40 A *dwelling unit* is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for *long-term* residential use. Units (whether self-contained or not) within buildings offering institutional care, such as hospitals, or temporary accommodation such as motels, hostels and holiday apartments, are not defined as dwelling units. The value of units of this type is included in the appropriate category of non-residential building.

41 *Road traffic accidents.* Contains statistics of road traffic accidents which were reported to the police or other relevant authority in the ACT or Queanbeyan which meet the following conditions:

- that the accident resulted in:
 - the death of any person within a period of 30 days of the accident; or
 - personal injury to the extent that the injured person was admitted to hospital (particulars of injured persons who receive outpatient treatment at a hospital or who are detailed in casualty for observation are excluded); and/or
- that the accident involved one or more road vehicles, which at the time of the accident were in motion, including motor cars, station wagons, utilities, panel vans, motor cycles, trucks, buses, pedal cycles (excluding tricycles normally used on footpaths), and ridden animals.

42 Where the accident occurred on an intersection with a number of suburbs the statistics have been allocated to the lowest alphabetical suburb.

43 The data for government and non-government schools contained in this publication were collected by the Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau, NSW Department of School Education and the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

44 A *school* is an establishment whose major activity is the provision of full-time day primary, secondary, college and/or special education.

45 *Government schools* are operated by the Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau and the NSW Department of School's Education.

46 *Non-government schools* are operated by non-government organisations that have been certified as 'efficient' by both the ACT Minister for Education and the NSW Minister for Education.

47 Schools have been classified into:

- Preschool: commences at the age of four (as of 1 April) and lasts one year;
- Primary school: consisting of kindergarten to year six, generally for children aged between 5 and 11;
- High school: consisting of year 7 to year 10, generally for children aged between 12 and 15;
- College: consisting of year 11 to year 12, generally for students aged between 16 and 17; and
- Special school: providing education for children with special needs, for example, schools for the physically or intellectually handicapped, or emotionally disturbed children.

48 A *student* is a person enrolled or registered and active in a course of study at a school. All students, except those in special schools, have been classified by level of schooling (e.g. primary).

49 The *school* statistics by SLAs are the location of the schools in the individual suburbs of the ACT.

50 *Home suburbs counts* are the number of students residing in each statistical local area who are attending school in the ACT.

51 The statistics compiled by Centrelink on Australia's welfare recipients are classified according to the postcode district in the postal address held on departmental records. The figures shown in this publication have been converted from postcode areas to statistical subdivision using geographic concordances based on population counts from the 1996 Census.

52 For the purpose of this publication the term *social security welfare recipients* has been used to define the total number of persons receiving financial support from various Department of Family and Community Services welfare schemes. Included are persons receiving the age, disability support, wife, sole parent and carer pensions, sickness and labour market allowances and other payments such as special benefits, and widow pension. Excluded from the figures are family assistance and rent assistance payments. *Social security dependency ratio* is expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and over. The social security dependency ratio is a broad indicator of the reliance of the population aged 15 years and over on the welfare system. The total population aged 15 years and over is taken form the ABS estimated resident population at 30 June.

53 *Labour market allowance recipients* equals the total number of persons receiving either Newstart, Youth Training or Mature Age allowance.

- *Newstart allowance*—a FaCS payment, for working-aged persons who are unemployed, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects.
- *Youth training allowance*—a FaCS payment for persons aged under 18 years who are looking for work and participating in education, training or work experience activities.
- *Mature Age allowance*—a FaCS payment that provides assistance to older, long term unemployed males aged 60 and over, but below the Age Pension age. Also included under this category is the Mature Age Partner allowance, a FaCS payment to women below the Age Pension age and who are partners of people receiving the Mature Age allowance.

54 *Taxable income* is the amount remaining after deducting from assessable income all deductions allowed under the Income Tax Assessment Act. Taxable income is the amount to which tax rates are applied. Mean taxable income in an area is calculated by dividing the total taxable income by the total number of taxable taxpayers.

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